The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 12, 1786. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1875. VOL. 89.—NO. 245.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The Y. M. C. A. of Iowa are holding a State Convention at Newton.

—The run on the Home Savings Bank of Boston continued on Saturday.

—The Prince of Wales embarked from Brendisi on Saturday on his visit to India.

—There was a heavy frost in the Southern States last Friday night, injuring the cotton crop.

—The President has recognized Francois Lavigne as Consular agent of France at Memphis.

—The Countess of Ew, the eldest daughter of the Emperor of Brazil, has been delivered of a son.

—The Palace Hotel, in San Francisco, was formally opened to the public on Saturday night.

—Political matters in Panama are tranquil and unchanged since the installation of the new President on the 1st.

—The Government Commissioners of Peru have arranged a contract in Paris for the sale of two million tons of guano.

—Captain John Mulrine, an old and well-known steamboatman, died suddenly at his home in Wheeling last Saturday evening of paralysis.

—At Jamestown, N. Y., Nelson Coal was sentenced to be hanged on the 26th of November for the murder of Charles Wimple, in the Little Valley, in March last.

—Financial matters in Peru are improved in consequence of a loan from the banks. Government paper has risen in value and an easier feeling in business and financial circles prevails.

—A Panama dispatch of the 9th says Indians surprised and attacked Caucho Galverez on the Chubunaque, in Darien, and killed over fifty and dispersed the entire camp, some 300.

—Morris M. Tinley was shot and instantly killed, on Saturday, near McBean Station, Ga., by Alphons Tilley, who fled. The father of the deceased offers a reward for the arrest of Tilley.

—In a battle between boys in St. Louis, on Sunday, James Duffy, about seventeen years old, was hit on the head with a chunk of coal, and his skull badly fractured, from the effects of which he died in a few moments.

—The trial of Arthur Davis and wife, in Toronto, for the murder of Miss Gilmour, by mal-practice, was brought to a close on Saturday by a verdict of guilty against both. They were sentenced to be hanged on the 9th of December.

—At a meeting of the creditors of C. & M. Cox, wholesale boot and shoe dealers, of Boston, the assets of the firm were shown to be $405,475, and the liabilities $225,568. The firm offered forty cents on the dollar. The offer was held in abeyance.

—The United States District Attorney at St. Louis has entered suit against the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company to recover $60,000 alleged to be due as unpaid revenue tax on the net earnings of the road from January, 1868, to January, 1872.

—At Lafayette, Ind., on Sunday, a buggy in which Gen. J. J. Reynolds and W. S. Lingle were riding, was run into by a runaway team, both thrown out and badly injured. The General has a scalp wound several inches long. Mr. Lingle was knocked senseless.

—At Nashville, on Saturday evening, William T. Hooper, a young man twenty-two years of age, entered a restaurant, and ordered oysters for himself and companion. While seated at the table he drew a pistol from his pocket, placed it to his head and fired, instantly killing himself. He attempted to commit suicide by poison a year ago.

—A correspondent, referring to the sales of pure bloods in the Blue Grass region of Kentucky, states that never before in the history of short-horned cattle has there been as large a crowd and so interesting a sale as the grand one at Vine Wood. The North, South, East and West were represented, while Great Britain was not wanting in spirited bidders.

—W. C. Dunn, a convict from Rome, Hamilton county, Ohio, imprisoned in February last for eight years, for burglary, escaped from the Ohio penitentiary last Wednesday. Dunn was working on the outside wall, and at quitting time managed to secure a suit of workman's clothes and passed out with the other workmen. He has a fine record as a bank robber.

—Stock & Palmer, of New York, have obtained, in the Superior District Court at New Orleans, an injunction against W. T. Cogswell and Ben De Bar, prohibiting the performance of the play entitled "Two Orphans" at the St. Charles Theatre, claiming the exclusive right to perform it at the Varieties Theatre. The defendants claim that the State courts have no jurisdiction in matters of copyright.

—Twenty-three years ago a schooner loaded with whisky, lying in the river Raisen at Monroe, Mich., was carried into Lake Erie by ice and sunk. For several years a part of the wreck was visible, and many boats have been searching in that vicinity, and now claim to have found the schooner. The vessel is lying in twenty-three feet of water, and they expect to recover the cargo, valued at from $150,000 to $200,000.

—A Senatobia (Miss.) dispatch says a fatal affray occurred there on Saturday night, between Colonel J. H. Cocke, a prominent merchant, and B. McHenry. Several shots were fired by both parties, McHenry firing first, one of which severely, if not mortally, wounded Colonel Cocke, who then drew a knife and cut McHenry several times, killing him almost instantly. The cause of the difficulty was political differences.

—The trial of the third indictment against Charles McIlrath, late State Auditor of Minnesota, was concluded on Saturday by the discharge of the jury, they being unable to agree. No convictions have yet been obtained. All the cases now go over to the next term of the Common Pleas Court. These indictments did not charge McIlrath with unlawfully appropriating to his own use money received from school lands, but simply with a technical violation of law in the execution of the trust.

POLITICAL AMENITIES.

Card from the Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Ohio—Still Wincing Under the Recent Defeat in that State.

COLUMBUS, O., October 17.—John G. Thompson, chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, requests the publication of the following statement:

The Republican daily press of this State on Friday morning last published a dispatch signed "J. M. Thompson, which purported to be in answer to one claimed to have been sent from E. S. Dodd, of Toledo, to John G. Thompson. This dispatch was furnished to the press by the Republican Executive Committee, and, therefore, they are responsible for the publication. I unhesitatingly say and charge that the Republican Committee is aware of the truth thereof that I never sent such dispatch, that I am not aware that such dispatch was sent by any one else, and if it was that I never saw it or had anything to do with forwarding it. The Republican Committee has been guilty of a crime which the laws of this State declare to be a felony. If such dispatch was never sent then they have perpetrated a forgery. If it was sent there is but one way in which it could get into their possession—by theft. It was either stolen by them or they were accessory to the theft before or after it was committed. They can take either horn of the dilemma. If it is a forgery to write a name, and they have written it or caused it to be written, then they have been guilty of forgery. If it is a theft to steal a telegram, or be accessory to the stealing of a telegram, or to use a telegram knowing it came to be stolen, then they have been guilty of theft. I leave the character of the crime to be determined by the committee. As to the words "County frauds," the Republican committee is no doubt satisfied with them, as the county has given an increased Republican majority.

(Signed) JNO. G. THOMPSON.

THERE are nineteen schools in Corry there are twenty-one teachers, twenty females and one male, who is also the Superintendent. He receives one hundred and sixteen dollars and sixteen cents per month, while the average pay for the others is thirty-two dollars and eighty-six cents. These are four hundred and seventy-three male scholars, and five hundred and twenty-seven females.

FIRST EDITION.

LATEST FOREIGN ADVICES.

News from the Arctic Seas.

Return of the Steamer Pandora.

An Adventurous Voyage Among Ice Fields.

A Point Reached Where No Ship Was Ever Before.

Resignation of the Bavarian Ministry.

Don Carlos Dismissing His Generals.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Polar Expedition.

LONDON, October 17.—The Pandora arrived safe and sound at Porstmouth this afternoon, after an adventurous and eventful voyage in the Arctic seas. The Pandora arrived safely at Disco, and left that port on the 7th of August, reaching Upernavik in time to leave there on the 13th. After sailing from the port of Upernavik, the Pandora crossed the dreaded Melville Bay without any mishap; for contrary to previous expectation, the usual fields of ice were not visible, and almost a clear sheet of water was found. Consequently the passage was made in good time and in smooth water. In due time the expedition reached Carey's Island, where Commander Young anticipated finding dispatches that might have been left there by Captain Nares to be taken to the British Admiralty. In this he was disappointed as no signs of the Government exp[illegible]; expedition were visible.

There being nothing further to be done at the island, Capt. Young decided to steer for Lancaster Sound, and on reaching that point encountered for the first time ice floes. So great was the pressure of floating ice that it was with difficulty that the Pandora was forced on her way. Despite the losing difficulties of the passage, Capt. Young succeeded in traversing the entire length of Barrow Strait, making the passage in good time. The Pandora's progress was then impeded by a dense, blinding fog, which was so thick and impenetrable that men a few feet from each other were invisible.

Depredations of Polar Bears.

As soon as the steamer Pandora arrived at anchor off Beechy Island, several of the officers and crew went ashore and made an examination of the buildings. They found the store house built for the benefit of sailors or castaways of ice-bound vessels broken into. On entering the building the visitors found the clothing and provisions left there to be in a terrible confusion. Everything of a moveable nature was scattered about in a singular manner. At first it seemed to be an act of human beings, but on further investigation the Pandora people were satisfied that the destruction of the stores had been accomplished by Polar bears, as the tracks of those animals were visible in every direction, both inside and outside the building.

One of the discoveries made by the Pandora's officers was that the headboards over the grave of Sir John Franklin's men, who were buried there, were still standing upright, and in good preservation.

A Critical Period.

On the 26th of August the Pandora steamed away from Beechy Island for Seal Strait, and then entered the most critical period of the entire voyage, for the steamer encountered vast fields of pack ice, which made the passage of the vessel a most difficult and laborious one. Struggling through pack ice, the Pandora steadily worked her way onward, and despite the difficulty soon passed the furthereat point reached by the Fox when McClintock was in search of Sir John Franklin's remains. Soon after reaching that point the Pandora neared the island known as King William's Land, thus navigating a sea where no ship was ever before, except perhaps that of Sir John Franklin.

Excitement Among the Crew.

At this time the most intense excitement prevailed among the officers and members of the expedition, as it was expected some important results were at hand. Many believed that they would be sure to discover traces of Franklin's expedition, and some were sanguine that even Sir John's papers would be found, and eventually reaching Behring's Strait. In this, however, they were disappointed. Roquette's Island was discovered ahead. It was then considered probable that the vessel would be able to reach Bellot's Straits. As the steamer moved forward all hands were

Gazing Eagerly Ahead

to the southward, but on reaching Roquette Island the officers and men saw the edge of a solid pack of ice, which stretched across the strait from side to side in an unbroken expanse of immaculate ice. This pack blocked the entrance to Bellot's Straits. It was this same pack of ice that stopped Captain McClintock on the Fox. There was no hope of a speedy movement of the icy barrier.

The Return Journey.

The Pandora stayed at this point until the 7th of September, when, finding that no further progress was possible, Captain Young and his officers saw that they must decide either to remain through the winter on the ice or return. After mature deliberation it was decided to be useless to remain in winter quarters, and that it would be for the better to return the rest of the year. The return journey was full of difficulties, as the ice was rapidly forming, and the passage of the Pandora was a constant series of exciting scenes and narrow escapes from moving ice. Finally escaping through Peel Strait, the ice still rapidly forming and accumulating, the steamer at length reached Carey Islands in safety. There Captain Young found the long looked for dispatches from Captain Nares for the British Admiralty from Melville Bay. The homeward voyage was almost uneventful. The dreaded bay ones safely passed unharmed, the Pandora steamed direct for England, and arrived safely in port.

Captain Young reports that from the prevalence of north winds there is an abundant promise that Captain Nares' expedition will prove successful. Should the expectations of the Pandora's commander be verified, Captain Nares will proceed to the highest latitude possible.

A Wood-clad Man-of-War.

LONDON, October 16.—The Boadica was successfully launched to-day. She is a sixteen gun screw corvette, constructed of iron, cased with wood.

SPAIN.

Carlist Chiefs Imprisoned.

MADRID, October 16.—The *Correspondencia* publishes a letter from Victoria dated the 14th, stating that Don Carlos had imprisoned General Dorregarray and other chiefs.

Troops for Cuba.

SANTANDER, October 17.—Sixteen hundred soldiers embarked at this port to-day for Cuba.

Don Carlos Dismissing His Generals

MADRID, October 16.—It is officially announced that Don Carlos has dismissed from his service Generals Dorregarray, Mendiri, Velasco and Mogrovejo.

The Bishop of Seo Urgel.

The *Imparcial* says that Cardinal Simeoni, Papal Nuncio, has demanded that the Bishop of Seo D'Urgel, against whom criminal charges are pending, shall be allowed to come to Madrid on parole.

TURKEY.

The Government Debt.

LONDON, October 16.—A special from Berlin states that negotiations with the great powers are in progress to demand from Turkey a guarantee for the payment in full of the interest and debt after five years.

Violating the Austrian Border.

LONDON, October 18—6 A. M.—The *Times* this morning has a telegram from Ragusa announcing that the Turks have crossed the Austrian border, and now menace the village of Erzeg. Troops have been sent thither.

ITALY.

Emperor William's Clemency.

ROME, October 16.—It is asserted that in consequence of the Pope's intercession, the Emperor of Germany has remitted one year of Cardinal Ledochowski's term of imprisonment for resisting the Prussian ecclesiastical laws, and that a full pardon will probably follow.

Death of a Cardinal.

ROME, October 17.—The newly appointed Cardinal Mobili Vitelleschi is dead.

The King at Milan.

King Victor Emanual has arrived at Milan.

WEST INDIES.

The War in Cuba.

HAVANA, October 16.—Four steamers have arrived here recently with reinforcements for the Spanish army. The Government is drafting horses to mount recruits.

The Episootic

in a mild form prevails on the island.

RUSSIA.

Probable Annexation of Khokand.

LONDON, October 18—6:30 A. M.—The *Times* special from Berlin says Khokand remains occupied by Russians, and will probably be annexed to Russia.

GERMANY.

Resignation of the Bavarian Ministry.

MUNICH, October 16.—The Bavarian Ministry have resigned.

NEW YORK.

The Sugar Refiners Looking After their Interests.

A Family Murdered and their House Robbed

A Prohibition State Ticket.

NEW YORK, October 16, 1875.

The Sugar Refiners.

A meeting of the committee appointed by the sugar refiners on Thursday, was held yesterday, and it was decided to call a general meeting of the refiners of the country, to be held in this city next Tuesday, for the purpose of taking such action as may be thought necessary to protect their interests. A careful investigation of the matter by a competent committee, which Secretary Bristow has promised to appoint, it is claimed, will show that no reduction of drawback ought to be made; that the reduction in the amount retained by the Government to cover the expenses of collecting the import duties from ten to one per cent., which was made last March, does not give American refiners an undue advantage over their foreign competitors, but that it has only operated to stimulate American trade until it is beginning to assume a more healthy condition.

A Tar and Feathering Case Settled.

The Kelsey tar and feathering case, which caused much commotion in this section at the time of its occurrence, has been disposed of. The Huntington (Long Island) jury, before whom George B. Banks and Royal Sammis were tried for riot and assault and battery on Charles G. Kelsey, have returned a verdict of not guilty.

The Candidates of the Prohibition Party.

The Prohibitionists, in session here this evening, nominated the following ticket: Secretary of State, George B. Dusenberre; Comptroller, Alphonso Hopkins; Attorney General, Ely T. Marsh; Treasurer, Stephen Bayres; State Engineer and Surveyor, Geo. A. Dudley; Canal Commissioner, Ira Bell; and State Prison Inspector, J. B. Gibbs.

A Family Murdered

News reached this city to-day that on the night of the 5th inst., an entire family, consisting of an aged man, a millionaire, named Francois de Lescale, his son-in-law, Cartier, and his wife, two sons and daughter, and one Folquet, the keeper of their villa, were murdered and their house robbed.

NEW YORK, October 17, 1875.

Alleged Forgers Arrested.

Philip Schnelling, John E. Hall, and Emma Walters were brought up in the Police Court to-day, charged with forgery. They obtained from Clark & Sons, bankers of this city, $590 in currency for Canada bills, and it was subsequently ascertained that their bills were obtained in Canada on forged letters of credit on the Bank of British North America, of Montreal. The forgeries were perpetrated ten days ago, and this country and the Canadas are flooded with them.

THE BLACK HILLS.

Return of the Geological Expedition to Cheyenne—Gold Enough in the Hills to Support Thousands of Miners—The Valleys Adapted to Agriculture and the Hills and Canyons to Stock-raising.

CHEYENNE, October 16.—Prof. Walter P. Jenny, chief of the geological expedition to the Black Hills, and assistants, returned here to-day, having spent five months in the Hills and made quite a thorough examination of the whole country, and mapped from Belle Fourche to the south fork of the Cheyenne river. He reports the gold fields extending forty miles north of Harney's Peak and forty miles wide, and containing gold in quantities that will pay from three to five dollars per day to the man, and that there are bars on numbers of streams that will pay much more than that. The water supplies are ample for working purposes, and a fall sufficient to carry water from the top of most of the bars and allow the tailings to be readily disposed of. The gold is in coarse scales, good, and easily separated from gravel and sand.

The Professor has with him an ounce of coarse gold that two men obtained in Spring Creek with ten hours' labor. An assay of this gold shows it to be 9.46 fine, worth nineteen dollars and forty-three cents coin to the ounce. Prof. Jenny corroborates General Custer's report of the Hills, and says that they will support thousands of miners when the Government opens them to settlement. The valleys are all adapted to agriculture, and the hills and canyons to stock-raising. The rain fall is plentiful and timber abundant. His official report will be made from New York, probably before Congress meets.

EXPOSITION WEDDING.

The Louisville Exposition Closed with a Public Marriage—An Elegant Supper and Wedding Outfit Furnished by the Managers.

LOUISVILLE, October 16.—The Louisville Exposition closed its very successful season of seven weeks this evening with an attendance of not less than 8,000. A feature of this evening's entertainment was the public marriage of M. Emig to Elizabeth Llewellyn, under an arbor entwined with beautiful flowers, in the centre of which was a marriage bell. Rev. Dr. Warder, of the Baptist Church, officiated, the regular ceremonial of that Church being used. At the conclusion of the ceremony the bride and groom were escorted to the dining apartments of the Exposition, and there treated to an elegant supper furnished by the managers, who also paid for the wedding outfit, in accordance with an advertisement to do the same for any couple that would be publicly married in the building.

THE FIGHTING EDITORS.

One of the Principals in the Recent Duel in Illinois Arrested.

ST. LOUIS, October 16.—Major John N. Edwards, one of the principals in the famous Winnebago county (Ills.) duel which took place about a month ago, was arrested here this evening under a Missouri State law for having sent a challenge. The Major gave his personal recognizance to appear in the Court of Criminal Correction on Monday and enter into bonds. The theory is that Governor Hardin, of this State, will not recognize a requisition from Gov. Beveridge, of Illinois, for Major Edwards, while the latter is in arrest for an offense somewhat similar to the one for which he has been indicted in Winnebago county. It is said Major Foster, another principal in the duel, the seconds and surgeons have also been indicted, but no action has as yet been taken here in their case.

THE GREENBACK PARTY.

Meeting of Greenback Advocates in Evansville—Opposition to Unlimited Inflation and Injurious Contraction.

EVANSVILLE, IND., October 16.—The Greenback advocates filled the Court House to-night, representing all classes and all parties. General Shackleford presided. Resolutions were adopted opposing unlimited inflation and injurious contraction, demanding the repeal of the resumption law the substitution of greenbacks for National bank notes, in favor of the 3-65 interconvertible bonds, and a faithful fulfillment of every Government obligation. Peter Semonin, a large wholesale merchant, was elected President of a permanent organization.

Advice to Southerners.

RALEIGH, N. C., October 16.—Senator Thomas F. Bayard was serenaded to-night. In his speech he asked the people of North Carolina in 1876 to act upon the principle that party trickery was not politics, but that duty to the country was next to devotion to God. He wanted the men of the South united, not for Southern preponderance or Southern control, but to secure the first great principle of a happy Union—the equality of the States. He urged the people of North Carolina to cultivate good will between sections, and hoped the people of all the States would do likewise. He concluded amid great cheering. He was escorted to the depot by music and military companies of the city, the route being illuminated by bonfires.

The Republican Victory in Ohio Celebrated in Erie.

ERIE, PA., October 17.—The Republican victory in Ohio was celebrated here last evening by a large torchlight procession, fire works, artillery salutes, &c., followed by an immense gathering in the public parks, where several speeches were made. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed in spite of the chilly weather. This demonstration will be followed by numerous public meetings throughout the county.

Snow Storm.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., October 17.—The first snow storm of the season in this section occurred last night. Snow fell at Cochecton, on the Erie Railway, growing heavier further west. At Susquehanna, Pa., it was five inches deep. A severe gale visited this section last night, uprooting trees and damaging buildings.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

Re-arrangement of the Fast Mail Service.

Ex- Senator Pease Looking After Mississippi Affairs.

WASHINGTON, October 16, 1875.

Mississippi Affairs.

Ex-Senator Pease had a long interview to-day with the President on the subject of Mississippi, including the causes of the difficulties, the present condition of affairs, and the remedies. The President talked freely, and said he was much gratified that the two political parties had effected amicably an adjustment by which a fair election would be held and peace maintained in the State. Efforts have heretofore been made by Senator Bruce and friends for the removal of four Federal officers in Mississippi, but Mr. Pease has an assurance that no removal would be made in that State for mere partisan reasons. Attorney General Pierrepont assured him that none coming under his department would be disturbed.

Re-arrangement of the Fast Mail Service.

The Postmaster General has directed, in compliance with a request of the postmaster of St. Louis, that a re-arrangement of the fast mail service between New York and St. Louis via the Southwest be made prior to the 1st proximo for all such matter as naturally belongs to the Pennsylvania Railroad, and orders it to be sent by that line, instead of the New York Central and Lake Shore route. This new arrangement will save the department the expense of an unnecessary long haul, and insure a quicker delivery of the mail between the East and Southwest and points on or near the line between St. Louis and Pittsburgh to which closed pouches are sent. It will also prevent delays now caused by the lack of railway postal car service between Pittsburgh and St. Louis.

Representation at the Centennial.

The Director General of the Centennial has suggested to the Secretary of the Interior the propriety of providing for representation at the exhibition of those organizations formed during the late war for the purpose of mitigating the sufferings of the sick and wounded on the battle field.

Suit Against Gen. Dent.

The attorneys for E. L. Lewis, trustee of Jay Cooke & Co., have brought suit against General Frederick T. Dent for $7,567.84 loaned him by Jay Cooke & Co. before they became bankrupt.

WASHINGTON, October 17, 1875.

Appointments

The President made the following appointments: Charles M. Lynch, Collector of Internal Revenue of the Nineteenth District of Pennsylvania; George B. Chamberlain, Supervisor of Internal Revenue; Thomas J. Mitchell, of Illinois, agent for the Indians of the Milk river agency, Montana; James S. Hastings, of Michigan, agent for the Indians of the Red Cloud agency, Dakotas, vice Daniel Saville, resigned; Col. Ben. R. Bonner, Marshal of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri.

THE INDIANS.

Red Men of Oregon Threatening War—Workmen Driven From a Telegraph Line—California Indians Asking for Peace and Their Rights.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 16.—A dispatch from Portland Oregon, says the Umatilla Indians have driven off workmen on the Nevada and Northern Telegraph extension, threatening to kill them if they continued work.

From San Diego a report comes that the Jemecull Indians are peaceably disposed. They will send a delegation to San Diego in a few days, with a petition, asking the Government to allow them land in some part of the country where they can live peaceably and industriously by white men. They prefer their former ranche at Pala. Olegario, their chief, is now at Los Angelos with a similar proposition. They laugh at the idea of fighting. All they seek is land enough to live on, in obedience to the laws.

A dispatch from Los Angelos reports an interview with Olegaro, chief of the Pala or Temecula Indians, recently reported in revolt in San Diego county. He seems to be a man of intelligence, as are others of the tribes with whom he was, they say, living amicably on the lands from which they were recently ejected for centuries past. They have been converted to Christianity and been peaceable tillers of the soil for generations, have been dispossessed by the sheriff on a claim of a holder of a United States patent, forced to leave their homes, crops and fenced fields, and become homeless vagabonds, without the means of livelihood. Their women and children are now in a starving condition, and they have come to see if the Government cannot help them. They have never received any blankets or annuities, but have lived by their own labor. They have no intention of revolting, but white men of San Diego county have given out that impression to prevent the public from sympathizing with them while being robbed of their homes.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

Republican Majorities on the State Ticket in Hamilton County—The Vote in Wood County—The Perrysburg Vote to be Thrown Out.

CINCINNATI, October 17.—The official vote of Hamilton county gives the following Republican majorities on the State ticket. The ballots for members of the Legislature are not yet counted: Hayes, for Governor, 1,295; Young, Lieutenant Governor, 3,251; Williams, Auditor, 1,372; Milliken, Treasurer, 1,337; Attorney General, 1,337; McIlvaine, Judge of Supreme Court, 1,144; Thatcher, member of Board of Public Works, 1,578.

TOLEDO, O., October 17.—The *Commercial* has information that the Wood county Canvassing Board had decided on Saturday to throw out the Perrysburg vote, in which case Brown and Swan (Republicans) would be elected. Seabrook and Hays' majority in the county would be 723 instead of 469.

A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

A Father Kills His Two Sons, Attempts to Kill His Wife, and then Endeavors to Commit Suicide.

NEW YORK, October 17.—At Hackettstown, N. J., yesterday, James Riker shot and killed his two sons, aged six and ten, and shot at his wife, but missed. He then shot himself in the head. The wound is not serious. Riker was arrested. Domestic troubles led to the crime.

TERRIBLE TORNADO.

Great Destruction of Property at Milford, Pa.

MILFORD, October 16.—A terrific tornado, accompanied by heavy bursts of rain, and lasting half an hour, passed over this village and vicinity this evening. Trees were uprooted, fences blown down, outbuildings upturned, windows broken, etc.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., Oct. 18, 1875—1 A. M.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the lower lakes, the Middle and Eastern States, low or falling barometer, rising temperature, southwest to northwest winds, cloudy weather and rain, except in Virginia.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

The Races at Gallatin, Tenn.

GALLATIN, October 16.—First race, mile heats; won by Sue Wynne. Time 1:46 and 1:45¼.

Second race, mile heats; won by Sallie Gardner. Time 1:47½, 1:47½ and 1:48¼.

Third race, mile heats; won by Pythias. Time 1:47 and 1:45¾.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, October 16.—The steamships Great Western and Caledonia, from New York, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, October 16.—The steamships Darian, from Bordeaux, Germania, from Liverpool, and Main, from Bremen, have arrived.

PHILADELPHIA, October 17.—Arrived—The steamship Kennilworth, from Liverpool.

LONDON, October 17.—The steamships City of Richmond, Baltic and Gellert, from New York, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, October 17.—Arrived—The steamer State of Georgia, from Glasgow.

Philadelphia Politics.

PHILADELPHIA, October 16.—The Union League to night, by 644 yeas to 451 nays, sustained the committee of sixty-two in refusing to endorse four Republican candidates for city officers. The balloting lasted two days, ceasing to-night at 10 o'clock.

THE WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

A Friendly Greeting and Expression of Sympathy From Holland.

SATURDAY, October 16, 1875.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The following letters were received just after the closing exercises of the Woman's International Conference last evening. I had written to Baroness Van Boetzlaer, of Utrecht, in the Netherlands, to inquire if the women in her country had associated themselves into working bands. Her reply is so interesting, I feel all the ladies of Pittsburgh will enjoy reading it.

Yours respectfully,

M. H. BRUNOT.

ULENPAS (our county seat),
NEAR DOESBARGH, PROV. OF GUELDERS,
HOLLAND, September 25, 1875.

DEAR MRS. BRUNOT:—My sister, Baroness Van Boetzelaer, having sent me your letter and circular, you won't wonder at my adding a few lines to the letter she intends writing to you. You will find my name only at two places distance from my sister's on our little blue book. She lives on a country seat, near the town of Utrecht; I live with our parents, on my father's grounds, near the town of Doesbargh, not very far from the German frontier. Your kind letter, and all the questions of your circular, do put us in some sort of embarrassment, for we have to acknowledge that a down-right Woman's Associatson does not exist in this country, and I fear no attempts have been made as yet to create one. A good deal of Christian work, though, is done here by women, but they do not stand in connection with each other as members of an association. My sister became a member of Mrs. Pennefather's Association three years ago, when she had the advantage of meeting Mr. and Mrs. Pennefather at Schwalbach, a watering place in Germany. On coming home she enlisted me as a member also, as I had been occupied for several years in different branches of Christian work, though on a small scale, in the remote country district where I spend the largest part of the year. Two other ladies of our acquaintance grew members also, the one, Miss Elant, left our country since almost entirely and spends her time and strength in London in Mrs. Pennefather's establishment in Mildmay Park, the other, Mrs. Van Marren, when not traveling abroad lives in the Hague, where she has her own Sunday School and other branches of Christian work.

As yet the thought has not occurred to us that we were to have an embranchment of the Association in our own country. This does not signify that the thing could not exist here; on the contrary, most of my friends would grow members immediately, being engaged already in Sunday schools, in sewing classes, visitation of the sick and poor, in mothers' meetings, girls' associations, and so on. My sister is occupied in the last branch. As yet her six children below twelve years of age prevent her from doing much more. But until now nobody took in hands the matter of creating an association. Perhaps we stood in need of your letter, or of a similar stimulant, before setting out to begin it. My sister and I nevertheless feel this Association to be a beautiful thing; a golden chain of love encircling the globe, making from every woman worker a member of one large body, whose head is the Lord Himself.

As things are with us; you understand, dear Mrs. Brunot, there can be as yet no idea of answering the questions put by your circular, as every one of us is working by herself. But I cherish the hope, that if two years hence another international association of woman workers is held in America, it may then be possible for us to give a more satisfactory report of our doings. This time no delegates of ours will be present at your Conference, but by lack of these our thoughts and prayers will follow you from the 12th to 15th of October.

May the Lord bless those days to the soul of all those who will be present at the Conference.

Receive my sincere thanks for having written to us; surely the impulsion to do so came from Him who directs hands, feet, words and pen of those who give themselves up to Him, in entire consecration.

Believe me to be, with Christian love, yours.

CORELIE VAN SCHUYLENBURGH,
KLOOSSER BILT,
(Name of our country seat)
PROV. OF UTRECHT, Netherlands.

Dear Mrs. Feliz Brunot:—Only a few lines I will add to my sister's letter, which is telling you all about our membership of the Association of femal workers in England, without our having a *Dutch branch* of it. Should as yet, that your letter and the report you send us have given us a new idea, and, perhaps, with the Lord's help will it be possible to create an Association *here* by and by. In our country nearly everybody is working separately, and though a good deal of work is done I think it is less than in England. We always get the reports of Mildmay, and know all the work which is going on there. Still, in our town, Utrecht, we have a very good deaconess house, where, during times of illness, people are taken care of, and from whence deaconesses go for a time into houses where their help is wanted. In The Hague such a house exists also, but there is, for as much know, no link between them, and still, I daresay, many of the Sisters working there would feel the bond of prayer that such an association gives.

Certainly your letter has given us a proof of the unity in Christ there exists already here on earth between the Sisters knowing each other by the Association. Whilst I thank you for the report, and for your letter, believe me with Christian regards yours.

C. VAN BOETZELAER.

"MEMENTO MORI."

Quarterly Report of the Death Rate in this City.

The mortality report of the Board of Health for the quarter ending the 2nd inst., prepared by Mr. Jno. G. Little, shows that the number of deaths during that period was 889, of which 416 were females and 473 males. Their social relations were as follows: Married 194, single 673, married 22, widowers 7, not stated 3. 619 of the decedents were born in Pittsburgh, and one of them was over 100 years old. The number of deaths from consumption was 76. The death rate by wards, not including hospitals, &c., is as follows: First ward, 26; Second ward, 19; Third ward, 19; Fourth ward, 8; Fifth ward, 19; Sixth ward, 44; Seventh ward, 22; Eighth ward, 23; Ninth ward, 22; Tenth ward, 16; Eleventh ward, 25; Twelfth ward, 42; Thirteenth ward, 20; Fourteenth ward, 44; Fifteenth ward, 8; Sixteenth ward, 53; Seventeenth ward, 44; Eighteenth ward, 13; Nineteenth ward, 18; Twentieth ward, 19; Twenty-first ward, 27; Twenty-second ward, 5; Twenty-third ward, 13; Twenty-fourth ward, 40; Twenty-fifth ward, 31; Twenty-sixth ward, 49; Twenty-seventh ward, 24; Twenty-eighth ward, 29; Twenty-ninth ward, 35; Thirtieth ward, 36; Thirty-first ward, 11; Thirty-second ward, 18; Thirty-third ward, 16; Thirty-fourth ward, 1; Thirty-fifth ward, 8; Thirty-sixth ward, 19.

QUICK WORK.

The Way Offenders Can be Dealt With.

There arrived in this city from the West last Friday evening a man by the name of John Hawkins, *en route* for New York. He put up at the Iron City Hotel, on Penn street. On awaking the next morning, he discovered that a pocket-book containing $20 and a silver watch were missing from his pockets. For cause he suspected a young mad named Harry Riddle, employed as pianist in the house, and informed Officer Snyder. The latter started in search of Riddle, and in a short time found him at the Union Depot with the stolen watch, pocket-book and money in his possession. He was taken before Acting Mayor Butler, and after a hearing, was committed to jail. The Grand Jury being in session, the case was immediately sent in, as the prosecutor did not desire to remain in the city. In less than half an hour a true bill was found, and the case will come up for trial to-day.

ELECTIONS.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO. will be held at the office of the Company, No. 132 Walnut street, Philadelphia, on FRIDAY, October 22, 1875, at 12 o'clock, for the election of directors, Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be brought before them.

By order of the Board of Directors.

SAMUEL SIMS,
y87 Secretary.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
October 12, 1875.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 15th day of November next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. The regular annual meeting of the stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, November 23, at 12 o'clock, A. M.

W. ROSENBERG,
61w Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of the HAZELWOOD OIL CO. have this day declared a Dividend of THREE DOLLARS (3 per cent.) PER SHARE out of the profits of the last three months, payable forthwith.

W. C. WHITE, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 11, 1875. w88

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
ALLEGHENY, PA., October 2, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable in cash on and after the 12th inst.

JAMES H. RIDDLE,
w75 Cashier.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS,
FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they will receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHOLESALE HOUSE
OF
GILL & BROTHER,
253 Liberty St., Five Doors from head of WOOD STREET.

We are daily receiving goods, and have now one of the Largest Fall Stocks of

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS

In the market, which will be sold at BOTTOM PRICES. Would call especial attention of the trade to our FORT PITT, BUFFALO and ERIE CALF and KIP HAND-MADE BOOTS.

Also, Women's, Misses' and Children's CUSTOM CALF SHOES.

Men's Miner's Shoes, Rubber Goods, at Factory Prices.

N. B.—Orders promptly attended to. Eastern bills duplicated.

FALL TRADE.
M'CORD & CO.
DEALERS IN
Hats, Caps, Furs, and Ladies' Trimmed Hats.

Our Stock is the Largest in the City, comprising Every Style and Grade. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS will find no better or cheaper goods in the Market. Please call and examine.

Youman's Fifth Avenue Hats.

Elegant Style in Soft Goods.
McCORD & CO., No. 131 Wood Street.

FATALLY WOUNDED.

Shooting of a Young Lady at Millvale by a Boy.

Another one of those shooting affairs took place Saturday evening that if "accidental" should be punished almost as severely as if done with malice prepense. The occurrence took place at Millvale, on the West Penn Railroad. A boy named Shaffer, ten or twelve years of age, was carrying a gun about the house, declaring that he would shoot a young lady named Walker, 17 or 18 years of age. He met her in one of the rooms, and, pointing the gun at her, pulled the trigger and the load it contained was discharged. The young lady sailed with sings, and the wound they inflicted upon Miss Walker was terrible, her head being horribly mutilated. She was not killed instantly, but it is impossible for her to live. Our information is such that we are unable to say whether the shooting was accidental or intentional.

McCORD & Co.

would call special attention to their extensive and elegant assortment of Shetland and Alaska seal skin, sacques, boas and muffs just opened, 131 Wood street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHECKERED FRONT.

FLOUR
GROCERIES
273
275
T.C.JENKINS
LIBERTY ST PITTSBURGH

DAILY GAZETTE

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED,
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1875.
DAILY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PREPAID.

By Mail, per annum	$10 00
By Mail, for six months	5 00
By Mail, for three months	2 50
By Mail, for one month	1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by Express or in Money Orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PREPAID.

Single Subscription	$1 75
Clubs of ten	1 50
Clubs of 100	1 40

A copy of the latest gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, post-office, county and State, also nearest Express office, in order that there may be no mistakes in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1875.

Republican Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER.
FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
JAMES G. MURRAY.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND.
AUGUSTUS BECKERT.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 28f.

Bonds at Frankfort, new 5s, 99¼.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 116¼.

This morning succeeding the Ohio election, we gave the probable majority for HAYES at 5,000. Later we were led to think it would be increased, but the latest showings indicate that the first estimate we gave will prove approximately correct.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR ANTOINE, of Louisiana, is not disposed to trifle with the White Leagues in the East Feleciana parish, and has issued a proclamation calling on them to disperse, as preliminary to more energetic efforts. The approach of elections develop the evil propensities of the White Liners, and it is growing evident that rigidly severe measures may yet be necessary to put an end to it altogether. It is known that the President is growing restive at these repeated outbreaks, and is disposed to use strong measures, if the evil is not abated.

A NEW and singular element of trouble has arisen in France. It is nothing less than the growing popularity of THIERS, who has become so established in popular favor, that he is a source of anxiety to the MACMAHON faction. In reality, a Presidential election will not occur till 1880, when many changes will have taken place; yet the very fact that one man has advanced greatly in popularity has had a tendency to alarm the Government very much. To those who have been accustomed to the freedom of this country such sensitiveness seems very strange.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT is quietly moving about from point to point, mingling freely and pleasantly with the people, and exerting that very pleasant personal influence for which he is so famed. He has taken to his quiet way, a more active part in the present canvass than in that when he was first in nomination, and it is pleasant to testify that he wins, by his demeanor and words, many friends wherever he goes. He is very sure of a triumphant election, which will, at the same time, be a vindication of his career as Governor during the term now nearly closed.

WE really would be gratified, were the *Post* to forego its wild raving, and attack us with some show of strength. It is always assumed, when a paper goes into a round of small phillippics, that it has given up all hope, and like a fish woman, seeks to make abuse answer in place of argument. If it wants real solid material to work upon, and wishes to render its party a service, it will explain PERSHING'S copperhead record, his bribe taking, his hostility to the repeal of the tax on real estate, his effort to prevent colored people from settling in this State, and various other things which do not have a very good appearance. It will also render its party a service, if it will explain some of the virtues of the last session of the House, which was to have accomplished so many reforms. There is ample material, good friend, to go upon, and you need not lose your temper.

One of the astonishments of the independent press is the smoothness with which the Government gets on, even when the President is as far away as Colorado. His Summer at Long Branch stirred grave fears in their anxious breasts lest, by some means, the Government should be gravely complicated before the President could hear of, or regulate it, but little by little they have overcome such fears, when he is no farther away than Long Branch. But to be in Colorado is a thing so preposterous that they could not comfortably endure it. Yet the affairs of Government moved steadily on, like a well regulated machine, all the while. Isn't it barely possible that a President, having executive ability, can get affairs in a shape that will prevent trouble, no matter if he be away for a week or two?

The howls of the Democrats in Ohio, that they were beaten by money and fraud, would be amusing, were they not evidently uttered for the purpose of hiding their own fraudulent misdeeds. The fact that the Democrats were in power proves that the Republicans could not practice the frauds upon them that are charged. But this aside, a telegram to THOMPSON, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, was intercepted, inquiring, "would a thousand majority in Wood county help us out?" The reply was that a thousand would help. This and other frauds that have come to light, show that the Republican victory in the State was in the face of frauds evidently perpetrated. The cry of repeaters was started before the canvass closed, as a means of diverting attention, but the evidence is too clear to admit of doubt as to the real facts in the case. The Democracy tried the fraud business, and failed at that.

PERSHING'S HOME RECORD.

The Johnstown *Tribune* makes a number of statements relative to Mr. PERSHING'S course during the war, and while he was a resident of that town, which are worse than anything we have heretofore seen. After showing that he was the originator and practical editor of a vile Rebel sheet, it states that he was a member of, and frequently addressed, a Rebel club, which was so vile in its outgivings that a number of returned soldiers were with difficulty prevented from cleaning it out. It was declared in this club, at one time, that VALLANDIGHAM "was the greatest man who had appeared on earth since the days of JESUS CHRIST." This in admiration of the Rebel course of that man. The *Tribune*, referring to his attitude at the time on the financial issue, says, very pertinently: "When he was a hard-money advocate, because it was an argument against the Government. *The same argument was used by the Rebels and their emissaries, North and South, and in foreign money markets. Now* he is a *soft* money man, because it is an argument against the Republican party, in the interest of the Southern unreconstructed Rebels. And yet Mr. PERSHING would be a consistent politician!" Of his attitude towards Union soldiers, the following is related: "During the campaign of 1864, when Mr. PERSHING was again a candidate, on the occasion of a grand Union rally in Johnstown, a crowd of excited and incensed Pittsburgh soldiers, who had come up to attend the meeting, and who had been taunted and sneered at as they marched past the office, returned to the place after the procession had been dismissed, and would have thrown the office out of the windows but for the intervention of Republican citizens. Mr. PERSHING and his editor were on the balcony in front of his office when the procession passed—*they were not there when the insulted loyalists returned to demand satisfaction for the insult!* The office door was locked, and a convenient ladder from a rear window enabled the Rebel crew to find shelter in the neighboring house of a widow lady."

Beyond all this, the *Tribune* declares that when VALLANDIGHAM was in Canada PERSHING visited him, and was frequently and publicly called upon, after his return, to explain the purpose of that visit. He never could be induced to do it, nor was the fact of the visit ever denied. The object of these statements is to repel the idea, so industriously circulated in Democratic journals, that he only did what all other Democrats did. This is untrue. He allied himself with the worst class of the Democracy—that green in the face, green in the eyes, green all over—the copperhead. It strengthens, too, the declaration that in the Legislature he opposed everything that favored the Union cause. The view of his record on the soldier-voting bill, taken by Republicans, is perfectly consistent with his general record. He was never the friend, but always the enemy, of the Union cause, and hence resorted to every mean subterfuge to defeat the bill enfranchising the soldiers, and *dodged* the final vote. This is PERSHING, and his record is too clear for doubt.

CREMATION RESUMPTION.

Among the theories of resumption is that of DAVID WELLS, which proposes the burning of greenbacks, as fast as they fall into the hands of the Government, and substituting gold therefor. ALFRED LATHAM, a Director in the Bank of England, and for several years Governor of the Bank, calls this the "cremation" plan of resumption, which he, in the main, approves. He expresses the belief, founded on an intimate acquaintance with the facts, that "when Mr. Chase, for the support of the war, advised the issuing of the greenbacks, and the declaring them to be 'lawful money,' it was his intention that at the return of peace they should be not only reduced in amount, but as soon as practicable entirely redeemed, so as to render the National bank notes, in common with coins of gold and silver, the only 'lawful money' of the United States." The writer dwells on the distinction between "legal tender" and "lawful money," and criticises Mr. WELLS for using the terms as if synonymous, and shows that the currency of this country, in being by law made both "legal tender and lawful money," differs entirely from the bank notes of England during the period of restriction upon specie payments in the first quarter of this century. The term "legal tender," as used in England at that time, meant simply, "that in a suit between creditor and debtor, if judgment went against the debtor he was allowed to plead a tender of bank notes in arrest of execution, but he could not claim that the notes should be forced upon the creditor in discharge of the debt. In certain cases of old contracts, Lord KING had refused to accept bank notes at their nominal value, and in so doing he contended that he had not only acted legally, (for of that there was no question,) but according to every principle of equity and justice,' and he carried his point." Mr. LATHAM adds: "It is well not to lose sight of this peculiar distinction between our paper money when it was at its worst and the paper money of all other countries, not omitting that of our cousins across the Atlantic, who are prone to tell us that they had only done that which we had done before them."

That the English idea may have been as Mr. LATHAM states we do not dispute: but that it is *our* idea is clearly not the case. While the exact point he raises was not decided, in the form in which he puts it, the same issue, in its general features, was decided by the United States Supreme Court, in the case in which Chief Justice CHASE gave a dissenting opinion,—where the question whether greenbacks could be used as a legal tender for debts contracted prior to the war was in issue. The whole tenor of the reasoning of the several Judges shows that the thought in their minds was to determine whether the declaration that greenbacks were a legal tender also included the idea that they were lawful money. Indeed, the entire premise of the argument of the Judges on both sides, was as to what constituted "money." This point was elaborately argued, by all the Judges, and the decision made up by each, was merely the result of the application of this argument to the case in hand. Hence, it may be said that the question was fully decided, the opinion of the Judges really covering this exact point. Thus the legal tender, under the interpretations of our Courts, is synonymous with lawful money. That is, for the time-being, the act of Congress under which legal tenders were issued, constitutes them the lawful money of the country. That the two terms were not synonymous in England does not afford a good reason why they may not be here.

While Mr. LATHAM, like all Englishmen, thinks our greenback debt should be paid, he incidentally affords a warning that may be wisely heeded. He differs from Mr. WELLS in his opinion that the greenbacks once destroyed the banks will find gold for their reserves. He rather inclines to the belief that the place of the greenbacks as a reserve will be filled "by an abundant overflow and expansion of the notes of the national banks, and that the tendency of 'free banking' such as this will be to bring about loans at high interest, both of note money and deposit money, until the fabric of credit will again collapse, and a new suspension occur of specie payments, through a concerted action of the national banks. That is just what nearly happened here in 1835, in spite of the act of 1819, and might have happened again and again afterward except for the act of 1844, when all banks of issue were fastened to a maximum, once and for all. Since then our mixed money has been continuously on the mend from the larger introduction of the gold element, and the partial expulsion of the paper element though failure of withdrawal of the issuers." A surer and better way of maintaining a large amount of gold and silver in the country is to prohibit the issue of bank notes of small denominations. "In my own recollection, the lowest denomination of bank of France notes was 500 francs, or £20 sterling; and I have often thought that if the lowest denomination for bank notes in England were to be £10, in place of £5, it would be all the better. In any country, no matter where, if it is wished to retain coins of gold and silver at home, more dependence is to be placed on the boards and pockets of the people than on the coffers of the banks. Bankers will not keep adequate reserves."

This is equivalent to the declaration that once the Government has called in and "cremated" its currency, the national banks, in all probability will not resume, but will issue their notes to fill up the vacuum made by the withdrawal of the national bank notes, and then, when credit is once again expanded and overstrained, and a crash comes, the national banks will go with the rest in one common crash. We fully accept and believe his reasoning on this point. In retiring our greenback circulation, we are substituting a less acceptable circulating medium, and the Government will lose that control of the currency, so necessary in times of panic. We utterly fail to see any honest reason for diminishing the volume of greenbacks, while we do not see any advantages in the attempt to withdraw our greenback circulation, and in rebanding back the paper currency of the country to the national banks. The greenback circulation saves interest to the amount of about $20,000,000 yearly. It has the confidence of the people as no other currency has. It is a safeguard in the midst of panics. It rests on the faith of the nation, and is convenient, acceptable, and uniform in value. The demand for its retirement is chiefly from English sources, and not American. The desire to have it made equal with gold is another and very different matter. With this we fully concur; and this is precisely what we understand by the effort to reach specie resumption,—not to do away with greenbacks, but to make them equal to par with gold. To this we agree, but we do not agree to have our greenback currency destroyed.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE FRENCH AT HOME; by Albert Rhodes, with illustrations. Published by Dodd & Mead, New York, and for sale in Pittsburgh by R. S. Davis & Co.

This is a charmingly written book, and tells all about the Frenchman. French life and customs, in the home circle, in the business of life, in amusements, war, love and peace, are all portrayed with a lively, yet withal a very instructive, terse, and lucid power of description. Every peculiarity of the French character is touched up and commented upon; and the volume, though small, gives more about the French people, as a people, than can be found in the generality of ponderous historical tomes. After reading this book, one has a clear idea of the mercurial Frenchman, and is prepared then to understand as never before, his National history. It is piquant, fresh, instructive and entertaining on every page.

THE MYSTERIES OF THE COURT OF NAPLES. By George W. M. Reynolds. Published by Peterson & Bro., Philadelphia. For sale in Pittsburgh by J. R. Weldin & Co.

MARY STUART, the Queen of Scots. By George W. M. Reynolds. Published by Peterson & Co., Philadelphia.

These two pamphlets belong to the class of yellow-covered literature — although they are rather of a better order than the general average. They are both historical romances, and deal with men and women of renown. The author's style is flashy and sensational and bordering on the blood-curdling order.

CLAYTON'S RANGERS; or the Quaker Partisans. A Story of the American Revolution. With illustrations. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale in Pittsburgh by J. R. Weldin & Co.

This is a story of the revolution. The scene is laid in the vicinity of the Brandywine. It purports to give the experiences of a band of patriots who without being attached to any regular command, did valiant service in scouting. It is well written dashing and vigorous, — and mingles history and romance in an entertaining way. It is one of the best books of its class.

A CHILD'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND. By Charles Dickens. With illustrations by Marcus Stone. Published by Carleton & Co., New York. For sale in Pittsburgh by J. R. Weldin & Co.

Dickens, in this little volume, writes with all the ease and grace that characterizes his romances. He tells the story of England, from her earliest times, in a style that is full of attraction for the juvenile mind, and yet keeps close enough to the truth of history to combine both entertainment and instruction.

AURORA FLOYD. By Miss M. E. Braddon. Published by Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia.

Aurora Floyd is the most powerful of Miss Braddon's contributions to the light literature of the day. Her admirers say it is her best. It contains many good passages and an interesting plot concerning the fortunes of a young lady, who added to the graces of femininity somewhat of the airs of the jockey. It is better than the usual current of romances.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE Democratic tidal wave collapsed evidently before it reached Iowa.

IT is intimated now that Mr. Foghorn Allen's rag baby died of Hayes fever.

"NO BALLOTS, no babies!" was the motto on a transparency at a late woman's rights meeting out West.

SANKEY'S hymn, "Help the Perishing," is not an appeal for the Democratic Gubernatorial candidate in this State.

FRANK SANBORN is suggested to fill the vacancy left by General Bartlett on the Massachusetts Democratic ticket.

WILLIAM ALLEN will never "rise up" any more. He got so closely into the arms of the people that they strangled him.

THE Albany *Journal* refers to the recent elopement of a Democratic County Treasurer in Ohio with $25,000 as "another Democratic victory."

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer*, referring to the solid vote of the Germans for hard money in Ohio, sneeringly says: "Their beer wasn't at stake."

IT was the blazing school houses in Kentucky which of old rallied the Republican party. It was to defend the imperilled school houses of Ohio that the same forces marshalled in strength on Tuesday.

IN view of the results of Tuesday's elections and their probable influence in Pennsylvania, the Pottsville *Miners' Journal* congratulates Judge Pershing more sincerely than before on his foresight in retaining his seat on the bench.

THE general impression seems to be that the Ohio victory has injured Congressman Randall's prospects for the Speakership, and has consequently improved those of Messrs. Cox and Kerr. That Erie platform is likely to prove a very heavy weight about Mr. Randall's neck.

THE Democratic majority in Ohio last year was 17,392; in Pennsylvania, 4,679. If 17,392 can be swept away, 4,679 should prove no obstacle with practically the same questions presented. The Republicans of Pennsylvania must see to it that their work is well done.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

THE Democratic candidates in Ohio are not popular in their home districts. Ross county, where Governor Allen lives, gave a Republican gain of more than four hundred votes, and in Hamilton county, where Cary lives, the Republicans gained fifteen hundred in round numbers as compared with 1873, and five thousand as compared with 1874, Cary running nearly two thousand behind his ticket.

PERSONAL.

JAS. GORDON BENNETT is going to build a new and costly house in Newport.

HENRY CLAY'S family carriage will be exhibited at the Centennial. It is in the possession of a citizen of Lexington, Ky.

WILLIAM M. CURTIS, a son of ex-Governor Curtis, is shortly to marry Miss Harriet Fuller Harding, daughter of Judge Garrick M. Harding, of Wilkesbarre.

COLONEL FRED. GRANT was called upon at Des Moines for a speech, and he said:—"I am sorry not to be able to make you a speech, but as father has made a speech to-night, I have hopes of doing so some time.

A STRAPPING American girl, six feet in height, kissed the Pope's toe, and the Holy Father said benevolently, measuring off her magnificent proportions with his eye: "Daughter, I shall have to give you a blessing and a half."

MISS VICTORIA YOKES is not going to marry Mr. Clayton, an English actor, as has been stated. Miss Victoria will bestow her hand upon Mr. Critchett, the son of a celebrated London oculist, and himself a surgeon of great reputation.

BISHOP LITTLEJOHN sailed from New York for Europe on Saturday. His mission is to inspect the American Episcopal churches in Europe under appointment of the Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal churches of the United States.

JOSIE MANSFIELD is cutting a great splurge at Frouville, France. She lives extravagantly, and receives many visits from noblemen. It is to be hoped that no French novelist will put her in a book as a type of American womanhood; yet such things have happened.

EX-ATTORNEY GENERAL BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER, Mrs. Brewster and their son returned to Philadelphia from a summer tour in Europe, having touched at London, Paris and other capitals on the Continent, and getting as far south as Venice. Mr. Brewster is named in prominent official quarters as likely to have his old portfolio tendered him by Governor Hartranft.

NEW YORK correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* tells a very sad and touching story in these few words: "A lady, formerly well-known in literary and musical circles, Mrs. F. E. Sigourney, attempted to commit suicide last evening, by lying down on the Hudson River Railroad track, near the National Park, on the Eleventh avenue, but, happily, she was discovered before she was crushed by an approaching train. She is said to have been wandering about the streets with her child for several days past, houseless and homeless."

WUNDLZUENLARBERGE, the husband of Bismarck's daughter, has changed his name to Eulenberg, because the bride's shopping bills were made out to "Mr. Wurzy." He got his Dutch up very badly, and it required the utmost exertion of her soothing arts to quiet him. She was finally enabled to explain that at the very last store where she made any purchases she handed her card to the cashier with the name correctly written out in full, but the fellow only shook his head, and told her that he wasn't hired there as a copying clerk.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

WYANDOTTE is said to be such a busy place that people date their letters Y&.

THE United States imported 20,000,000 clay pipes, mostly from Glasgow, last year.

IT is stated that Mt. Holyoke Seminary has furnished 115 wives for foreign missionaries.

ALREADY the women of Massachusetts have collected nearly $8,000 in aid of the Centennial.

BANKS and Sammis, on trial for complicity in the Kelsey abduction case on Long Island, were acquitted.

THE unclaimed jewelry, finger rings, watches, chains, &c., recovered from the bodies of those drowned from the steamship Atlantic, have been sold by auction at Halifax.

A NUMBER of coon hunters in Stockbridge, Mass., recently watched a tree through the long and weary hours of the night, only to find in the morning, perched aloft, the family cat of one of the party.

OX HANG, of North Adams, sings of Mary and her little lamb:

Was gal name Moll had lam,
Fleas all samee white sno,
Evly place Moll gal walkee
Ba, Ba, loppee long too.

THE editor of the Uniontown *Standard* wishes it distinctly understood that, while he endeavors to please his patrons and do his duty as a journalist, he will, under no circumstances, accept fox-grapes and wild plums in payment for subscription to his paper.

THE Ohio Association of the New Jerusalem Church convened in Cincinnati, on Friday. It is composed of delegates from churches in Ohio and Indiana. Its objects are to provide for the more complete organization of the Church and its ministry, etc.

THE girls at Vassar College are said to have private theatricals at which, says the tattler, "with the aid of false moustaches, whiskers, burned cork, wigs, etc., we are enabled to get up very respectable men." It takes more than that to make respectable men.

A PROFESSOR of Cornell University has made application for the body of the noted trotter, the American Girl, in order that the skeleton may be placed in the museum of that institution and preserved as a specimen of the bony structure of a typical American trotting horse.

A WOMAN applied lately at the Milwaukee police station for permission to keep a dog for a short time without a license, the object being to fatten the animal preparatory to eating him. Her husband was a consumptive, and dog meat had been recommended to him as a medicinal article of diet.

AT a territorial hanging, the victim, who had been liberally supplied with whisky prior to fulfilling his engagement with the sheriff, was asked at the last moment if he would have anything. "Just a drop," he replied. He got it. It was about six feet, and broke his neck. He took a drop too much.

THE common wild herb elecampane in a solution with milk will, it is said, cure hydrophobia. This weed is the basis of the specifics used by old women with recipes. It grows wild over all the Northern States. The root should be dug in autumn. In medicine the extract is known as inula. Two fluid ounces or one drachm in powder are a dose.

JERSEY CITY, in putting to work every tramp appearing within her borders, only adopts a course which, it is to be considered, was not generally adopted long ago. What extensive improvements and public works might have been inaugurated had communities at large utilized the vagrant labor which they have fed and housed during the last two years.

THE poet of the Norwich *Bulletin* thus sings of the "Hoodlum Horse Car":

The conductor here doesn't take any fare,
Because there isn't any conductair;
But the upright voter must put his fare
In a box stuck up at onsend of the cair,
And smile on the female passenjaire,
And help her in and out of the cair,
Because there isn't any conductair.

THE national debt of France at the last statement was 22,622,500,000 francs, equal to $4,524,300,000, bearing an annual interest of over one thousand million francs, equal to $200,000,000. It was slightly increased by the loans of '72-'74, and there is near enough for comparison. The debt of the United States is $2,122,466,227, on which the annual interest will be about $98,000,000 for the current year.

MR. BEECHER recommends the wine of a Connecticut vineyardist, in which there is not a drop of alcohol, for communion purposes, on the score of economy. One sip of it suffices; there is no desire to take another draught. It cures the curiosity of young people as to the taste and effect of wine, and steels their hearts against all forms of the expressed juice of the grape. A wine so valuable as that should not want for patronage in church communities.

A FEW days ago, says the Boston *Journal*, two Boston gentlemen, while hunting in the marshes, had the misfortune to drive their mare into a bog, into which she sank to her middle. The two gentlemen jumped out, one on each side, and attempted to lift the animal. "Now she rises," shouted one. "Yes; another lift and she is all right," responded the other. In less than sixty seconds, instead of raising the horse, the two sportsmen were buried to their armpits, and the rising of the horse had been a bit of deception caused by their sinking. "We crawled out," says one of the gentlemen, "and as we sought dry land I came to the conclusion that our effort to raise that mare was based upon the Wendell Phillips theory of financial salvation."

AN ABORIGINAL SOCIABLE.

A Sioux Sun Dance in all its Untamed Brutality.

A correspondent from Red Cloud Agency writes as follows: "The most brutal sight one can witness in the Indian country is only afforded when the "sun dance" occurs, and its brutality is such that one only cares to see it once, and would then gladly forget its hellish orgies. For several days the Sioux, Cheyennes and Arapahoes have been making grand arrangements for this dance, and yesterday came the finale. For twenty-four hours previous a general dance and singing had been going on at the camp five miles above here, and at times as many as two hundred warriors were in the happy circle, while three big drums gave out noise enough to start three or four pandemoniums, with the not very musical voices of a large number of squaws thrown in to add an additional feature of the horrible. The object of the "sun dance" is to test the courage of the young warriors to endure physical pain, under the most trying circumstances, the one enduring most coming out with the barbaric honors. At 10 o'clock seventeen young warriors, stripped entirely naked, with a limited breech-clout, came into the circle and were operated upon. This operation was performed by a Medicine Man, horribly rigged out. The first one to come up was a magnificent looking fellow from the Cheyennes, all bone and muscle, and in glorious health. The Medicine Man then cut four gashes about three inches long, on the shoulders, near the point. With a smooth stick of hard wood he made a hole underneath the slits he had cut, each taking in an inch or more in width, and through which hole he passed a buffalo thong, and tied it tightly. Then the breast was served in the same manner, after which one thong was fastened to a fourteen feet pole. To the other thong was tied a large beef head —a long-horned Texan, with about ten foot of thong between the back and head. The young warrior then jumped into a lively dance, singing a song of some sort in keeping with the performance, jerking that bull head around so fast that at times it was four or five feet above the ground—all the time pulling as best he could at the thong fastened to the pole by jumping back and swinging upon it. At times the flesh on the back and breast seemed to stretch out about eight or ten inches, and when let up would close down with a pop. The ropes in the breast fastenings were the first to break, one breaking at the top of the cut, and the other at the lower end. The top one hung down full four inches, and this the medicine man cut off dexterously. It was put through an incantation, when the bloody, sweaty warrior was put through a race of about forty yards with that bull head hanging to his back. At one bound the horns stuck well in the ground, and with a vigorous pull the thongs broke, and a warrior was made. He was a terrible looking object, and so nearly exhausted that he had to be helped away. During the last half of his torture he uttered not a word, nor did he open his mouth, nor even wince. His wounds were washed and bound up, presents made to him of horses and robes, and he recognized as a brave man. There were sixteen more performances of like nature, save that no other ones took the double ties on back and breast. Thirteen were tied by the back, the others by the breast. The fat fellows got away with the business very quickly, but the lean, lank, and more muscular fellows had long and tough jobs with it. One fellow, breaking in a frantic effort and falling under the heels of my horse, resulted in a peeled head for the Indian as well as a sore back. I confess that I only remained to see two of the victims go through the ordeal, gaining from my companion, a half-breed interpreter, the statistics concerning the fat and lean fellows who had enough Indian in them to stomach the whole of the bloody brutality. The warriors who went through the ordeal were all from the North—those who have but little to do with the whites, and that little mostly in the way of scalps and horse stealing. The more civilized fellows have learned better than to make such confounded fools of themselves."

VIEWERS' REPORTS.

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh.

The undersigned Viewers of Street Improvements in the City of Pittsburgh, appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county, authorized by ordinance, passed on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1875, a copy of which is hereto attached, to appraise the damages sustained in the grading of Sylvan avenue, from Mars street to Four Mile Run Road, in the city of Pittsburgh, and make an assessment therefor, under the provisions of and in accordance with an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act concerning Streets and Sewers in the city of Pittsburgh," approved the 6th day of January, A. D. 1864, and the supplements thereto, respectfully report:

That having been first duly sworn and qualified according to law, they proceeded in the manner and according to the directions of said Act, to discharge the duties of their appointment; and, having given the notices required by said Act, they viewed the premises and heard all the allegations and evidence of the several parties claiming damages, and, after full consideration thereof, made a true and conscionable appraisement of the same; that, after ascertaining the whole amount of damages, they made an assessment of said cost and expense upon the property benefited, and caused a plot and statement to be made, as required by said Act; and having given the owner of each lot ten days' notice of the time and place of meeting, they met on the 11th day of Oct., A. D. 1875, at the office of Board of Viewers in the city of Pittsburgh, heard all complaints and evidence presented, and, after full consideration thereof, do find that the following named owners of property will sustain damages for which they are entitled to compensation, each for the amount set opposite his name, respectively, viz.:

DAMAGES.

Whole cost of sewer	$405 40
Printing ordinances and notices	15 00
Printing views' report	1 60
Serving notices	1 00
Survey and plan	5 80
Viewers' time	30 00
	$458 80

BENEFITS	FEET.	PRICE.	
Benjamin Singerly	28	$1 85	$51 80
J. S. Finch	28	1 85	51 80
Dr. A. Arthurs	24	1 85	44 40
Joseph Spencer	48	1 85	88 80
J. Best Heirs	24	1 85	44 40
William Woods	24	1 85	44 40
Mary A. Houston	24	1 85	44 40
George Fortune	24	1 85	44 40
J. Ewart Heir	24	1 85	44 40
			$458 80

Respectfully submitted,
ROBERT VANDEVORT,
JAMES CASSIDY,
M. EDWARDS,
Viewers.

VIEWERS' REPORT—On the damages caused by the grading of Sylvan avenue, from Mars street to Four Mile Run Road. To the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh:

The undersigned Viewers of Street Improvements in the city of Pittsburgh, appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county, and authorized by an Ordinance, passed on the 27th day of Feb., A.D. 1874, a copy of which is hereto attached, to appraise the damages sustained in the grading of Sylvan avenue, from Mars street to Four Mile Run Road, in the city of Pittsburgh, and make an assessment therefor, under the provisions of and in accordance with an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act concerning Streets and Sewers in the city of Pittsburgh," approved the 6th day of January, A. D. 1864, and the supplements thereto, respectfully report:

That having been first duly sworn and qualified according to law, they proceed in the manner and according to the directions of said Act, to discharge the duties of their appointment; and, having given the notices required by said Act, they viewed the premises and heard all the allegations and evidence of the several parties claiming damages, and, after full consideration thereof, made a true and conscionable appraisement of the same; that, after ascertaining the whole amount of damages, they made an assessment of the same upon the properties benefited by said improvement, and caused a Plot to be made, and prepared a statement as required by said Act; and having given to the owner of each lot ten days' notice of the time and place of meeting, they met on the 2d day of October, A. D. 1875, at the office of Board of Viewers, in the City of Pittsburgh, heard all complaints and evidence presented, and, after full consideration thereof, do find that the following named owners of property will sustain damages for which they are entitled to compensation, each for the amount set opposite his name, respectively, viz.:

DAMAGES:

To John Parkinson, damage to property	$ 250 00
Bridget McFurnan, damage to property	500 00
E. Wormser, damage to property	400 00
Printing Ordinances and Notices	15 00
Printing Viewers Report	1 00
Serving Notices	1 00
Making Tracing	15 00
Viewer's Time prolonged by taking Testimony	90 00
	$ 1,372 00

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh:

GENTLEMEN:—The Board of Viewers of Street Improvements, acting under an ordinance of Councils dated 27th of February, 1875, authorized the Viewers to assess the damages caused by grade on Sylvan avenue, from Mars street to Four Mile Run road.

In obedience to said ordinance the Board of Viewers went on the ground, examined the premises said to be damaged, and having taken testimony in the case as required by the parties interested, and after full consideration of the facts presented before them, the Board of Viewers have come to the conclusion that the parties mentioned in this report have sustained damage to the amount opposite their names.

The Viewers would respectfully represent that after having examined the property along the line of said avenue the Board of Viewers cannot find any property sufficiently benefited on which to assess the damages, and so make the report.

Respectfully submitted.
ROBERT VANDEVORT,
JAMES CASSIDY,
M. EDWARDS,
Viewers.

VIEWERS' REPORT—On the opening of Putnam street, from Penn avenue to Fifth avenue.

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh.

The undersigned Viewers of Street improvements in the City of Pittsburgh, appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, and authorized by an ordinance passed on the 29th day of March, A.D. 1875, a copy of which is hereto attached, to appraise the damages sustained in the opening of Putnam street from Penn avenue to Fifth avenue, in the City of Pittsburgh, and make an assessment therefor, under the provisions of and in accordance with an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act concerning Streets and Sewers in the City of Pittsburgh," approved the 6th day of January, A. D. 1864, and the supplements thereto, respectfully report:

That having been first duly sworn and qualified according to law, they proceed in the manner and according to the directions of said Act, to discharge the duties of their appointment; and, having given the notices required by said Act, they viewed the premises and heard all the allegations and evidence of the several parties claiming damages, and, after full consideration thereof, made a true and conscionable appraisement of the same; that, after ascertaining the whole amount of damages, they made an assessment of the same upon the properties benefited by said improvement, and caused a Plot to be made, and prepared a statement as required by said Act; and having given to the owner of each lot ten days' notice of the time and place of meeting, they met on the 2d day of October, A. D. 1875, at the office of Board of Viewers, in the City of Pittsburgh, heard all complaints and evidence presented, and, after full consideration thereof, do find that the following named owners of property will sustain damages for which they are entitled to compensation, each for the amount set opposite his name, respectively, viz.:

DAMAGES.

To Wm. Carr for Frame Stable	$ 225 00
To T. J. Keenan for Brick house	600 00
To City of Pittsburgh for 30 feet of ground taken from T. J. Keenan to be credited to the O. P. Railroad Co. under the assessment on the east end of Penn avenue	506 40
Deduct for 2-10 amount already paid	$101 28— 405 12
To City of Pittsburgh for 30 feet of ground taken from William Carr to be credited to William Carr under the assessment on the east end of Penn avenue	506 40
Printing Ordinances and Notices	15 00
Printing Viewers' Report	1 75
Serving Notices	2 00
Survey and Plan	9 63
E. S. White as an Expert	5 00
Viewers' Time	45 00
	$1,814 90

BENEFITS.

T. J. Keenan	1,280	69c	$ 883 20
William Carr	1,210	77c	931 70
			$1,814 90

Respectfully submitted.
ROBERT VANDEVORT,
JAMES CASSIDY,
M. EDWARDS,
Viewers.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1853.

Assets January 1, 1873, - - $778,251.56,

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. B. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Ege.

Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 58 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, Fall and Winter Wear.
LOWEST PRICES.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1875.

SEMI-WEEKLY DRY GOODS REPORT FROM
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

NOS. 165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PENN'A.

Thanking the great crowds of customers who have been thronging our salesrooms, we desire to announce large and attractive selections of New Goods made during the present week in the Eastern cities. We are now fully prepared to offer both Retail and Wholesale Buyers extraordinary inducements. We keep down to the lowest cash prices in the American Dry Goods market.

NEW FALL AND WINTER
DRESS GOODS!!
At very attractive prices.

BLACK CASHMERES,
All qualities, from 50c to $2.50 yard.

Black Silk Warp Cashmeres.
Black Silk Warp Henrietta Cloth.
Black Silk Warp Bombazine.

Grand Bargains offered in
Black Mohair Alpacas,
From 25c to 87½c per yard.

ALL THE NEW COLORS IN
Cashmeres and French Merinos.
Camel's Hair and Thibet Cloths.
Mohair Lustres, Alpacas and Poplins.
New Style Plaids.

Dress Silks!
Special New Bargains in
Good Black Dress Silks at $1, $1, 12½ and $1.25.

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.

D. K. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN B. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 3 per cent. interest allowed on [illegible] deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

NO. 76 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Especial attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $5,000 WARD SCHOOL

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, October 18, 1875.

A gilt-edged, and a stormy one, answers for Saturday. Beyond the usual current demands, the business at the banks was quite limited. There is a general recovery from the extreme depression of a few weeks since, but nothing that indicates enduring prosperity. The unfavorable feature of the present is the outlook at the mills, which is not of the best. We really hope there will be no shut down, as it would be a severe blow to the prosperity of the city. The manufacturers intimate that they merely seek to be protected against loss and they are then willing to run. They have shown much energy, and are already husbanding resources against possible contingencies.

At Philadelphia, the tone of the money market was rather firmer Friday, with an increased demand from the merchant and classes, and the offerings for discount at the banks are now quite large. Most of them have ceased to purchase outside paper and discounting for their depositors fully up to their ability. This, however, with the lack of loanable funds, a large amount being in the hands private capitalists, who are anxious to employ it, and gilt-edge paper finds ready sale with them at about former rates. We quote call loans at 4@6 per cent., prime commercial paper at 6@7 per cent., single-name paper at 7@7½ per cent., loans on Government collateral at 5 per cent., and loans on first-class bonds and stocks at 7@8 per cent. per annum.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	114¾	5-20's 1865—coupon	121½
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	122	10-40's	113¾
" 5's, 1881, "	118¾	6's currency	118¾
" 5's 1874, "	119¾	New 5 per cents	115¾
" 1865 new	119½	10-40's—coupons	117
5-20's 1867	121¾		

N. Y. Cen	102½	Ohio & Mississippi	18¾
Erie	17¾	Pittsburgh	90
L. S.	97¾	Toledo & Wabash	8½
C. C. & I. C.	8½	Harlem	131
Del. & Hud.	112	Union Pacific	82½
Del. Lac.	82¾	American Express	56½
Michigan Southern	84½	U. S. Express	43½
Pa. Central	69¾	Wells, Fargo & Co.	78
Ft. Wayne	85¼	Quicksilver	13½
Pac. Mail	40¾	Fort Wayne	98½
Western Union	103¾	Canada Southern	50
Panama	127	Iron Mountain	15¾

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. F. R. (3)	50½	Cen. Trans(B)	46
Phœnix Iron Co (6)	35¾	Empire Co (6)	82
Oil Co. of N. J. (8)	13¼	A. V. R. R. (A)	92½
Leh. Nav. (6)	47¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's (B)	74¾
Lehigh Valley (5)	61¾		

NEW YORK, October 16, 1875.

The money market was easy at 1½@2 prime mercantile paper 6@7. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $442,000. The customs receipts were $230,000. Bankers bills 477@481. Gold opened at 116¾, advanced to 117, and closed at 116⅞. The rates paid for borrowing ranged from ¼ to 1-64 until Monday.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, increase	$2,356,100
Specie, decrease	312,300
Deposits, decrease	1,457,300
Circulation, decrease	39,600
Reserve, decrease	3,809,275

Government bonds closed firm. Railroad bonds were quiet in late afternoon dealings. State bonds were quiet and prices nominal. The stock list opened strong, with an advance of ¼ to 1¾ per cent. There was subsequently a decline of ⅛ to ¾. At the second call the market was quiet and steady. Later there was a further decline of ⅛ to ⅜ per cent., stocks reaching the lowest point during the last hour of business. In the final sales St. Paul recovered ¼ per cent., and some of the other shares ½ per cent. from the lowest point. The sales aggregated 103,100 shares, of which 3,200 were Erie, 47,100 Lake Shore, 6,100 Northwestern, 9,450 Pacific Mail, 4,000 St. Paul, 8,150 Ohios, 18,000 Western Union, 1,400 Union Pacific, 3,200 Michigan Central, and 8,170 Missouri Pacific.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 123; 5-20s of '64, 119; do '65, 119½; do '65 new, 118¾; do '67, 120½; do '68, 121; new 5s, 117½; 10-40s, 115¾; do preferred 117; currency 6s, 123¾.

State Bonds.—Tennessee old, 49½; do new, 47¾; Virginia new, 37½; do old, 40; Missouri 6s, 101¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 74¾; Pacific Mail, 36¾; Adams Express, 100½; American Express, 56¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 78¾; United States Express, 44; New York Central, 102½; Erie, 15¾; do preferred, 34; Harlem, 131; do preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 87¾; Union Pacific, 66½; Lake Shore, 84¾; Illinois Central, 96; Pittsburgh, 90; Northwestern common, 55¾; do preferred, 49¾; New Jersey Central, 104; Rock Island, 103¼; St. Paul, 32¾; do preferred, 62; Toledo & Wabash, 8½; do preferred, 21; Fort Wayne, 98½; Terre Haute, 5; do preferred, 20½; Chicago & Alton, 94½; do preferred, 102; Ohio & Mississippi, 18¾; Indiana Central, 33½; Burlington & Quincy, 119½; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 18; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 124; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 18¾; Central Pacific, 6¾; Union, 3½.

LONDON, October 16—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was $141,000. The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 3¼ per cent., or ¼ below the Bank of England rate. Consols 94 5-16, U. S. 5-20s '65, 103¾; do '67, 107¾; 10-40s, 104¾; new 5s, 103¾; New York Central, 92; Erie, 14½; preferred 30.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, October 16, 1875.

There has been a fair degree of activity in trade circles during the past week, and while business is not what it should be or usually is at this particular time, it is about all that can reasonably be expected. With the fall elections over and the agitation of the currency question dropped, it is thought that trade will revive, although it is more than probable that the hand-to-mouth policy will be pretty closely adhered to for some time yet. The leading markets have devoid of any new or important features deserving of special notice.

APPLES—Continue to come forward freely, but we can report a steady demand, and regular sales at $2@3 ₱ bbl for fair to prime.

BUTTER—Sales of prime to choice rolls at 28@30; prime to choice solid packed quoted at 23@25c. Dealers generally continue to report the market dull.

CHEESE—15 firm with a fair jobbing trade, but prices remain unchanged. We quote Ohio Flats, 13@13½; do do New York Goshen, 14@14½c.

CHESTNUTS—$3,50@3 ₱ bu.

EGGS—Market quiet and steady at 24@25c. The receipts continue light, and the stock in this market is light, unusually so.

FLOUR—There is a continued steady local trade, but there has been no change in prices for some days past. We quote "spring" wheat, $7,00@7,25 for low and fair, to fair amber and white; $7,50@7,75 for red winter; $8@8,50 for choice to fancy do; $8,50@9,00 for low grades, and $9,25@9,50 for choice Minnesota. Rye Flour, $5,00@5,75.

GROCERIES—Our latest advices, both from New York and Baltimore, continue to report Coffee dull, and the outlook at the present writing warrants the prediction that prices are destined before long to take lower. Sugars continue easy, and the demand has fallen off considerably within the past few weeks. J. B. Dilworth & Co., Second avenue, report the receipt of new crop New Orleans Molasses, also of 1874 crop, by Wm. B. Hasler, formerly of S. Hunter & Co., coffee and sugar merchants, 212 Front street, New York, failed on Wednesday. Their liabilities are stated to be $130,000, but their assets are not known. The concern has been in business about twenty years. Mr. Hunter assigned his failure to "shrinkage of securities, unfortunate advances and operations in real estate."

SUGARS.

Granded	11¾	Standard A	10¾
Powdered	11¾	E G Granulated	11¼
Fine Granulated	11¼	Demarara	9¾@10¼
Standard A	10¾	Porto Rico	9¾@ 10¼
N. O. Clarified	9¾@ 10¼	Crushed	11¾@12

COFFEE.

Rio Good	22	Rio, Java, Mocha	30
Rio Prime	25 @28	Rio, Java, Mocha	32
Rio Fancy	28 @27	Rio, Java, Mocha	34
Rio, Rio, 10 pkgs	26		

RICE.

Rangoon, pearls	7¼@8¾	Louisiana, per lb	7¾@8
Carolina, per lb	8		

MOLASSES.

Porto Rico	50@56	New Orleans	65@70
Demarara	50@55		

SYRUPS.

Sugar House	35@40	Sugar Drips	60@65
Manufacturers'	45@50	Golden Drips	45@70
Silver Drips	60	Extra Golden	70@75

GRAIN—Our merchants generally report business slow, and prices weak, under the influence of increased receipts, stocks accumulating, and a stronger desire to realize. Wheat continues slow of sale, and new red, new white, and new amber, 90, 92@95; old red, $1,00@1,05. The market for corn continues dull, but prices remain about as last quoted. Ohio and Penna. mixed, 41@42; do white, 42@43; yellow prime western white, 43@44. Shelled Corn is still reported dull, but prices remain about as last quoted, 40@41 for ear; 42@43 for shelled. Rye is quiet and nominal at 70@75c.

HAY—Baled continues dull, but unchanged; prairie, $12@15; timothy, $17@20, according to quality, and condition.

ONIONS—$1,40@1,75 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES—The receipts have fallen off recently, and the market is firmer in consequence. Sales by car track at 60@70 cts per bushel, the outside figure for prime Peach Blows. Sweets unchanged at $2@3 ₱ bbl, the outside figure for prime Jerseys.

PROVISIONS—The market continues fairly active, and prices are firm but unchanged. The stock of Sugar Cured Meats is light, and they are held pretty firmly at quotations

Hams—Extra S. C. per lb	16¾	Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, per lb	14¾
Shoulders, Ex. S. C.	12	Do. half barrels	15¼
Breast Bacon, S. C.	16	Lard, Ref. for summer use, in tierces	14¾
Dried Beef, Ex.	14	Do. in ½ bbls	15¼
Sugar Cured, old	15	Do. in buckets	15¾
Beef Tongues, S. C. per doz	7,00	Do. 3 lb caddies	17¾
Bacon Shoulders	10¾	Do. 5 lb do	17¾
Rib Sides	—	Do. 2 lb pails	18¾
Short Rib do	15	Do. 5 lb do	18¾
Clear Sides	15¾	Do. 6 lb do	18
Mess Pork, per bbl	$23,75	Carbon Oil	—
Dollar's Lard Oil	—	Cheese	—
Lard Oil	—		

POULTRY—Live Chickens 50@60 ₱ pair, by the coop. Dressed, 12@14c.

RAGS—Good mixed, 2½@3.

SEEDS—Sales of Timothy Seed at $2,75@2,80 to the trade, and $3,05@2,90 in a small way.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, October 16, 1875.

CATTLE.

Since the date of our report of Thursday, there has been little or nothing done in this branch of business, and there is not much business done from now until the following Tuesday; the most of the regular buyers leave here for home on Wednesday afternoon and night, and they do not get back until Monday night and Tuesday morning. The great bulk of the business is done on Tuesday and Wednesday; it is true that receipts are large during the latter part of the week, but they are nearly all through consignments, consigned to Philadelphia and New York. There were three cars sold to day, but for Philadelphia delivery, the price of which we have not learned through bill.

The market this week as noted in our last report, was much better for all grades of butcher cattle, prices were advanced 25 cts per cwt; the improvement was not in consequence of any improvement in the demand, as such was not the case, but because of a diminished supply. Had the supply been equal to that of last week, there would have been a decline instead of an advance. Stockers did not vary any from that of last week, brought about the same range of prices; there has been a steady demand for this grade of cattle for some time past, hence while beeves during last week, and the one before that, declined fully ½ cent, stockers held their own. It is feared in the event of a big run the comming week, that the market will react again.

RECEIPTS.

Extra 1,400@1,500 steers	6,25@6,75		
Prime 1,200@1,300 steers	5,75@6,00		
Fair, 1,000@1,100 steers	4,75@5,00		
Common, 900 to 1,000 steers	3,25@4,00		
Bulls, Stags, and Cows	2,50@3,50		
Stockers	3,50@4,00		
Texas	3,00@4,00		

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The run was somewhat below that of last week, and mostly common in point of quality; the supply of prime lambs was light, and there was a demand, hence sellers had no difficulty in putting up prices from 50 to 75c ₱ cwt. Common stock, however, including fat cows, which the offerings were large, continue very dull, as there were but few buyers, and prices were no better, if as good, as those of last week. Feeding sheep are also very scarce, and strongly growing worse for stock of this character for several weeks, and we would suggest to producers the propriety of keeping it back for the present at least, as there is no demand and it can only be sold at ruinous prices. Good strong feeding wethers continue in demand, and sell readily at full prices, say 4½ to 4¾c per lb. Lambs, to use a common phrase, are about played out here; while there is little or no inquiry, a few good ones could be disposed of, but the most of those offering recently have been very common in point of quality. Prime fat sheep, however, were in good demand this week, and sold readily at the quoted advance.

QUOTATIONS

Extra 95@100 lbs	5,25@5,50
Good 85@90 lbs	4,75@5,00
Short Rib do	4,00@4,25
Common 70@75 lbs	3,50@3,75
Lambs	4,50@5,50

HOGS.

The receipts continue light, but the market was weak and declining early, and, as a consequence with the early portion of the week, prices are off from 10 to 15c ₱ cwt. Philadelphia hogs, which sold on Wednesday at 5½@5¾, on Friday at 5@5¼, cannot fairly be quoted to-day above 5,00@5,50, and Yorkers, which sold up to 5½ on Friday, nearly part of the week, were quoted to-day at 5 to 5,25.

The market for this class of stock is holding its own much better than we anticipated. Philadelphia and New York or later is regarded as almost inevitable. In consequence of the heavy crop of corn the packing season is unlikely to open as early as usual, and the reason that it is more profitable for the farmer to feed his corn to his hogs than to sell it; if the corn be packed with the hogs, it will go through but once, since have been much larger than they were. As noted in the GAZETTE on Thursday, the indications were that there would be a much larger number marketed in January and February than in November and December, and it is fair to infer, therefore, that prices will rule lower in the former than in the latter months, and this is another reason for the packing season opening up late. The crop of hogs in the principal packing districts is reported less than that of last year in point of numbers, but the deficiency in numbers may be made up in weight, with a heavy corn crop, it is more than likely it will.

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PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, October 16, 1875.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Trade has been quiet this week, unusually so, and in a general way, presents but little that is really new or important. The excitement caused by the strike in the McKeesport Gas Company, and the new territory, has subsided somewhat, but, as noted in the GAZETTE, of Saturday, the production in the new territory is holding out about as well as could be expected, the daily yield being reported at 250 barrels. The tone of the market for the raw article is firmer, and prices, as compared with the early part of the week, are higher, although the outlook does not appear as favorable as it did prior to the opening up of the new territory, to which reference has already been made; there is no question but it has had a weakening influence. However, the consumptive demand continues steadily in excess of the production; stocks in first hands have been going down steadily for several months, and it is not likely, unless additional strikes are reported, the present will continue. If any, the market is firmer are at the present time. In regard to Refined there is but little to write; trade has been unusually quiet during the last week or two, and Whisky steadily selling being smart in their views; an attempt was made to boom New York markets and exporters to bear the market, but it was not much of a success. It appears that they are short at prices below those now ruling, and from present indications, are going to break the market so that they can cover their short sales. Refiners continue to grumble considerably in consequence of the complaints made against them by the two competing lines from here to the seaboard, which is owned by them; the advantages of an active competition; however, while it may be a bad change for refiners, there is no question but it is a good one for the corporations in question.

REFINED.

In also firm and higher in sympathy with the raw article; although inactive and unsettled. Philadelphia, 13½; Baltimore, 13½; New York, 14¼; on Penna. cars here, 10¾—an advance of a quarter of a cent ₱ gallon, as compared with Friday. The sentiment is favorable for an increased trade during the coming week.

OIL BARRELS.

The market has been dull all week, and prices are lower; city make quotable at $1,06@1,56; country, $1,30@1,40.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Receipts Crude this week, 15,808 barrels; last week, 26,182 barrels; Jan. 1st to date, 1,018,371 barrels; same time last year, 1,142,220 barrels. Exports Refined this week, 22,678 barrels; from January 1st to date, 1663102 barrels, against 840,225 barrels same time, 1874. The reported shipments of Refined does not include those by the Connellsville R. R. for several weeks past.

SHIPMENTS CRUDE OIL VIA ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
R. S. Duncan	Vesta O W	1,940
Bushnell, Jones & Co	Diamond O W	777
S. Craig	Citizens O W	441
W. Stevenson	Liberty O W	420
J. Bushnell	Crystal O W	313
S. Craig	Empire O W	240
E. S. Duncan	Liona O W	120
Total		4,403

Wool.

BOSTON, October 16.—The demand for domestic has fallen off, the sales for the past week having been much smaller compared with the previous weeks, but the market remains unchanged, with a steady and firm feeling for all desirable lots. Combing and delaine fleeces are still in request, and choice lots could be readily placed at current rates. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, 225,000 pounds. The past week's sales, mostly X and XX, were: 46@47c for medium; and No 1 46@48c for medium and No 1; combing and delaine fleeces range the same as quoted for some weeks past. Fine delaine 47@50c up to 60c for the best lots; combing unwashed 40@45c; common to good western are quoted for small lots of very choice. Fulled woods continue steady, the sales comprising 154,000 lbs, principally at 40@47½c for super and X and XX; 50,000 lbs at 50c for No 1 and Middling; superb bring an advance on the latter rates for small lots.

Chicago Lumber Market.

The lumber market was quiet yesterday at unchanged prices. Several sales were made in the morning, and only two cargoes were left at the docks at noon. Owing to the rain, the docks were deserted afterwards. Shingles were stronger, having advanced 5 to 10c within a day or two under a fair inquiry and light offerings. Prices range from $2,25 to $2,65. A good brand of "A's," which have been brought from $2,45, sold yesterday for $2,65. Lath were firm at $1,50, under light receipts. Piece stuff was quoted at $8,25, and inch lumber at $8,50 to $13,50.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—1 car flour, Elwood & McClure; 1 do, M. Poe; 2 do flour, T. W. Jenkins & Bro; 3 do hams, F. Sellers & Co; 1 do glass, W. McCully & Co; 1 do pipe lead, Bedwell, B. & Co; 1 do bolts, S. S. Marvin; 25 bbls spirits, D. M. Munh ll & Co; 20 kegs o meal, Houck McC & Co; 25 bxs soap, J. & A. Bletz; 25 do, R. E. Robinson; 8 bales hops, Roberts & S; 60 pkgs lard, Wm. Iddings & Co; 1 car p lead, Fahnestock White Lead Co; 25 bxs cheese, Schiegel & Z; 1 firkin butter, 1 car potatoes, H. Rea & Co; 10 barrels lime, Mills & Co; 1 car stone, W. Buente; 2 do do stone, E. Thompson S. Works; 100 bbls lime Doyle & Co; 1 car flour, Jas. Palmer; 1 do pipe, Aiken W. & F; 9 bags ₱ flour, J. A. Finney; 21 sks potatoes, 2 pkgs butter, G. L. Peabody; 2 tubs butter, Voigt M & Co; 24 bbls shovels, C. Wood & well; 24 bbls potatoes, 1 car do, Head C. & Co; 7 tubs butter, H. J. McCracken & Bro; 10 cases tobacco, J. S. Dilworth & Co; 6 bbls onions, J. H. Loh & Co; 20 bags flour, Laing & McK.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R.—4 sks potatoes, J. Horner; 12 empty bbls, Spencer McK & Co; 2 boxes wood, S. Boyd & Co; 10 bbls molasses, Duff & Son; 70 bbls oilcans, J. Dunlap; 25 tcrs hats, E. H. Myres & Co; 10¼ butts tobacco, C. Atwell & Co; 2 bbls sausage, F. Sellers & Co; 1 car hay, Laing & McK; 1 do staves, C. A. Warmcastle; 34 sks bones, C. Hoevesler; 9 dp rags, A. McClure & Co; 27 bone bbls, Knox & Co; 10 bxs tobacco, Watt J. & Co; 8 cads do, R. D. Clark & Co; 1 box gum, L. T. Yoder; 20 cases marzone, J. A. Rennap & Co; 1 car flour, Laing & McK; 6 bbls vinegar, Heinz J. & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—48 cars coal, N. Y. & C. G. C. Co; 27 do Armstrong, B. & Co; 31 do Soho Co; 7 do stone, Lucy Furnace Co; 5 do Shoenberger B. & Co; 4 do Isabella Furnace Co; 1 do do, Chas. H. Co; 1 do do, Knox & Co; 1 do Baughman; 1 do lumber, A. L. Shaffer; 7 do, J. Burns; 3 cars clay, Harbison W. W; 1 do, G. D. Armstrong & Son; 1 car coal, O. O. Allerton; 1 do, Kell & R; 1 do, do lot, Jones & L; 1 do, Phillips & Co; 6 do barrels, Yeats C. W; 1 do do, Eagland & B; 1 do vitrol, Lockhart & F; 1 do lumber, Reed & Co; 1 do bark, A. Holstein; 1 do, James Callery & Co; 1 do, J. C. Lapp & Co.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR—4 cars barley, J. Rhodes; 1 do, W. J. Mack; 3 cars wheat, Marshall, K. & Co; 1 do oats, L. G. Graff & Co; 1 do wheat, A. Hahner & Co; 1 do oats, H. J. Meuricken & Co; 2 do, H. M. Scott.

Receipts of Bloomus, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

W. J. Hammond 8 l... 5 Lindsay & McC..... 2
J. Moorhead b..... 3 A. Ammon s l..... 1
Total..... 11

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, FT. R. R. LESSEE.

Nimick & Co	10	Caughey & Hb	1
Luey Fur. o m	3	Shoenberger & Co o	8
Total	22		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Furnace o	15	Shoenberger & Co o	2
Soho Furnace o	5	Zug & Co o	1
H. Lloyd Son & Co o	2	Nimick & Co, P	1
Chess, Smith p	2	Lewis B. & D o	1
W. Clark & Co o	3	Park Bro & Co	1
Cilworth P. & Co o	3	Jones & L o	2
Singer N. & Co p	2		
Total	42		

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

J. Moorhead b	5	Lewis O & P Iron	4
H. M. King bars	5		
Total	10		

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,

DEALER IN

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,

Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Railroad Locomotive Tire, Old Car and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers,

Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc,

W. J. Hammond,

Cor. Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,

Miners, Shippers and Dealers in

FAMILY, NUT AND BLACKSMITH COAL.

Office & Yard--567 Liberty St.

☞Particular attention given to filling orders of the above coal.

CHAS. H. ARMSTRONG,

DEALER IN

YOUGHIOGHENY & CONNELLSVILLE COAL,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

Coal, Slack and Desulphurized Coke.

OFFICE AND YARDS—Cor. Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward; also, Second street, Eighth ward, and at the foot of Ross street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.

Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOUR, ENDING AT 3 P. M.

Pittsburgh, October 17, 1875.

Stations.	Above low water—feet.	Change in 24 hours—ft.	Rise or fall.	Wind.	Weather.
Bonneville, Mo	5	6		NW	Clear.
Brownsville, Pa	3	3	—1	SW	Clearing.
Brunswick, Mo	1	1	—2	NW	Clear.
Cairo, Ill	9	7	—5	SW	Clear.
Cincinnati, O	9	10	+9	SW	Fair.
Davenport, Iowa	2	6		NW	Clear.
Dubuque, Iowa	1	1	—1	NW	Fair.
Evansville, Ind	3	11	+3	S	Clear.
Freeport, Pa	2	1	—2	SW	Cloudy.
Hermann, Mo	3	10	—1	W	Clear.
Keokuk, Iowa	3	10	—2	NW	Clear.
Leavenworth	7	2		N	Clear.
Lexington, Mo	3	10		NW	Clear.
Louisville	4	4	—1	S	Clear.
Marietta, O	6	6	—9	SW	Fair.
Memphis	7	7		SW	Clear.
Morgantown	2	7	—4	S	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn	4	6	—7	S	Clear.
New Geneva, Pa	1	1	—1	SE	Cloudy.
Omaha, Iowa	3	2	—2	NW	Clear.
Paducah	4	4	—1	SW	Clear.
Pittsburgh, Pa	3	7	—4	NW	Fair.
Shreveport, La	3	3	—4	S	Fair.
St. Louis	9	11	—1	NW	Clear.
Wheeling, Wva	3	6	—3	SW	Clear.
Warsaw, Ill	4	6		NW	Clear.
Chattanooga	2	10		SW	Clear.
Decatur	2	10	—5	S	Clear.
Johnsonville	2	1	—10	S	Clear.

*Below Bench mark.

L. A. WELSH,
Sergeant Signal Service, U. S. A.

THE stage of water last evening was 2 feet 8 inches, and about stationary; however, there is considerable more water than the marks indicate, in proof of which it is only necessary to state that the Alice Brown arrived, drawing four and a half feet. Weather yesterday cloudy and cool, there will probably be some more water within the next 24 hours, under the influence of late rains which appear to have been general.

THE Fearless, John A. Wood and Wild Duck are on route.

THE Coal Valley and Fair Play passed Wheeling all right.

THE John E. Hoffs left Wheeling for St. Louis on Friday evening with about 32,000 kegs nails.

THE John E. Rhoads and Emma Graham were to leave Cincinnati for this part on Saturday.

CAPT. I. R. WHITTAKER has been laid up for some days with a severe attack of rheumatism.

THE Katie Robards was taken on on the Cardonet ways for repairs on Thursday afternoon.

THE Fanchon from Cincinnati is among the first boats due. It is said she will load here for Arkansas.

JUNC. DUNBAR and John M. Sweny are at present clerking on the Fanchon. The latter is a nephew of Capt. P. C. Sweny.

THE Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad has been placed in the hands of Henry Lyon, Esq., as receiver, by order of the U. S. Circuit Court.

CAPT. HICKS' new steamer Mary Bell cost one hundred and forty thousand dollars. It will cost five hundred dollars per day to run her.

TOM. ALLEN, who has been long a pilot on the Ohio river, has shipped as mate on the Fanchon, and will remain on her to Cincinnati.

THE Thompson Dean and James Howard left Memphis together Wednesday for New Orleans. A large crowd witnessed their departure from the bluff.

W. D. BEDFORD, a very estimable and worthy gentleman, and an old resident of New Orleans, has taken charge of the river department of the Picayune.

GEORGE MARTIN, mate of the Arch P. Green, died at Newport, Ark., 12 miles below Jacksonport, on the 10th inst., Wednesday week, aged about 42. He had never been married.

THE Wheeling and Parkersburg packet Express is outstripping up from Wheeling this week with a lot of excursionists to take in the Exposition. She is expected to arrive here on Friday morning.

THE Salt Valley, Capt. Sanford, is the regular Ironton packet for to-day leaving promptly at 3 P. M. This snag steamer is regularly in the trade, and is admirably adapted for receiving freight between Louisville, well give particular attention to way business.

GEORGE W. STEATH, who had been working on the jetties, died on board the James Howard on her up trip on October 2, and was buried at Turnhe Bend, on the bluffs of White river. He was an engineer by profession, but it is not known where he was from.

HAYS continues to indulge freely in personalities as witness the following: Capt. Jim Wise was elected Republican county treasurer at Cincinnati, Tuesday last. We suppose he "feels his oats" and will quit fooling with the Ohio river, as he has got a better thing. We suppose as Capt. is dim is treasurer now, Capt. Bob will be a "corker."

THE Indiana's musical whistle is to be put on the Belle of Texas. A mercantile firm of liberal heart in Memphis is desirous of having a whistle on a boat named after them, and have ordered it from the Legal Tender free gratis for nothing, and Capt. Ed. Nolan has ordered one from the upper country to rival Hatton the Belle's.

THE Rover departed on Sunday morning, with two barges which she will drop at or below Wheeling, and return and leave her other coal barges, two more. Capt. Gray has taken this prediction in order to insure his barges getting through to St. Louis without delay. Capt. Gray is a thorough shipper, who could not complete their lots on Saturday, the Rover will return Saturday night or Sunday.

THE Courier reports disputch, under date of the 14th, says: The Mary Belle raised steam and came to the landing this evening, her machinery working to a charm, and she handles splendidly. She will soon form an idea of the splendor of this boat's cabin arrangements. She is now ready to enter the Mississippi River—nearly all her rooms are taken, and she clears for New Orleans on Sunday morning.

FOLLOWING boats connected with the wood fleet were reported last evening: Sam. Miller, Jim Rees, Williams, Joseph A. Stone, My Choice, Enterprise, Fred Wilson No. 2, Alice Brown, John Hanna, Lion, Sam. Clarke, Diamond, Hercules, Tigress No 2, Charley McDonald, Tom. Ross No 2 Magpie and Jim. Mayo, Jas. Rhine, Admiral No 2, Morgan and Ben. Wood.

PITTSBURGH coal at 50c per box; lower Ohio coal at 35c per box, and bins with 100 boxes or 150 bushels as wanted, in the way they are selling coal at Tyrone, opposite the mouth of White river. If steamboats don't like the boxes kept by the dealers, they can be provided with barrels, and they themselves have on hand. The trailers down that way are determined there shall be no chance on the part of seamen for grumbling.

SUNDAY'S Cincinnati *Commercial* says: Captains H. H. Brown and M. M. Beem have purchased a one-half interest in the Cincinnati and Portsmouth packet, which will hereafter be employed in a weekly packet between Cincinnati and Pittsburgh. She will probably leave here on her maiden trip a week from next Wednesday, or as soon as the river is navigable for her thence to Pittsburgh. Captain H. Brown will command the Beam, and Mr. M. Beem will have charge of the office. Mr. W. Smith, the clerk of the light-house boat Aiken, has signed as clerk. Lough the chief part of the work will be done by home talent.

For Additional River News see Fourth Page.

RIVER PACKETS.

**For Marietta, Parkersburg,

HOME NEWS.

Iron City College.

Day and Evening classes in Book keeping, Penmanship and Arithmetic, at the Iron City College, corner Penn avenue and Sixth street. Students admitted at any time.

Run Over.

A boy whose name was not ascertained was run over by a coal train, Saturday afternoon near Milvale station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and one leg terribly crushed. He was attempting to steal a ride when he fell off with results as above stated. A physician, Dr. Hamilton, was summoned immediately and found amputation necessary. The boy's parents reside near Lawrenceville.

Taken on Requisitions.

On Saturday Gideon Mosley was arrested by Deputy Sheriffs O'Donnell and Wilkins, on a requisition from the Governor of New York to Governor Hartranft, on a charge of seduction. He was delivered into the hands of Deputy Sheriff Cornelius Pitcher, of Dutchess county, N. Y., where the offense was committed. The officer immediately left with his prisoner.

Jacob Needy was also arrested on the same day, by Deputy Sheriff Al. Scandrett, on a requisition from the Governor of Ohio, on a charge of false pretenses. He was taken in charge by Deputy Sheriff George M. Ziegler, of Clinton county, Ohio.

The Galaxy.

The Galaxy for November is now ready. It contains the following articles: "Dear Lady Disdain," by Justin McCarthy; "The London Marriage Market," by Lady Blanche Murphy; "Through Utah," by John Colton; "Leah, a Woman of Fashion," by Mrs. Annie Edwards; "Drought," by F. W. Bourdillon; "The Battle of Chickamauga," by Gen. W. F. (Baldy) Smith; "Twenty Years," by Amalie La Forge; "Weather Wisdom," by F. Whittaker; "Rosalie," by Wm. O. Richards; "The Two Admirals," by H. James, Jr.; "Nannette Schiller," by Mary A. E. Wager; "A Peaceful Pipe," by Julian Hawthorne," "The One Rose," by Kate Carlisle; "Heterophemy, the World's Blunder," by Richard Grant White; "Drift Wood," by Philip Qualitest; Scientific Miscellany; Current Literature; Nebulæ, by the Editor. The Galaxy maintains its reputation as a first-class magazine, and the current number is a good one.

THE POST OFFICE SITE.

The Snake Scotched on Saturday.

The little Ring interested in the Third avenue site for the new post office were not in as good spirits Saturday evening as they hoped for. They confidently expected to hear that the Supreme Court had dismissed Mr. Darlington's case and the little job was now ready for an appropriation from Congress this winter, but as the Court believed Mr. Darlington had rights as well as some other people who imagine they own the whole city, it very politely and at the same time very decidedly informed Mr. Hamilton, their counsel, that the case would come up on its merits next October.

YELLOW FEVER.

Death of a Pittsburgh Lady at Memphis.

Intelligence has been received in the city of the death, at Memphis, Tenn., of Mrs. DF. McMeal, daughter of J. Bigley, Esq., of this city. Mr. McMeal removed to Memphis some time since and commenced the practice of his profession in that city. After becoming established he sent for his wife to join him, which she did about three weeks ago. Soon after her arrival at Memphis she was taken sick with the yellow fever, and Mrs. McMeal's mother hearing of it left for Memphis accompanied by another daughter. Dr. McMeal was taken down shortly after their arrival, and in a few days they also were seized with the disease. Mrs. Dr. McMeal's case proved fatal, but fortunately the three others were not so severe, and the parties will recover, though they are still suffering. The intelligence of Mrs. McMeal's death was a shock to her many friends in this city, as she was in perfect health at the time of her departure from this city. Her body was brought to the city yesterday.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The Furbish Combination presents the "Two Orphans" this evening. They will have a big house as a matter of course because everybody wants to see what everybody has been talking about.

Library Hall.

Zimmerman's Mexican Juvenile Opera Company, which commence a season of four nights and a matinee Tuesday evening, at Library Hall, will arrive on the "Limited Mail" from Philadelphia this evening; but they never sing Monday and Saturday nights, it being too great a tax on the voices of the little geniuses to perform every evening. Their success in Eastern cities has been remarkable, and they bid fair to prove the sensation of the season here. Concerning the performance of the company in New York the *Express* says: "One of the quaintest, daintiest, and most unique performances in the city, just at present, is that of the Juvenile Mexican Opera Company. Desultory reports of the cleverness of these youngsters had reached New York from time to time, but it was hardly believed that they possessed such innate talent as they do. To see these little toddlekins of the mature ages of from six to fifteen going through the antics and singing the songs attendant upon the story of the merry monarch of Geroldstein, is a picture very pretty and irresistibly droll. Little Carmen, the prima donna of the troupe, is a pocket edition of Aimee. She is a sprightly little mite of an actress, too, and, in the *Ditta* juvenile, introduces some new stage business that is infinitely piquant. Another merry little imp is Guadalupe, aged six, who plays "Wanda," and contrives, actually, to throw more animation into the part and make it more important than it has before been in amateur hands. The boys of the troupe are of a somewhat more mature age, reaching probably from ten to fifteen, and some of them are clever, the impersonators of "Fritz" and "General Boum" displaying a good deal of ability."

The sale of tickets for reserved seats continues at Hale's music store.

Complimentary Benefit.

A complimentary benefit is to be given at Library Hall early next month to Mr. V. E. Beamer, late manager of that house and also of the Academy of Music. The call is extensively signed by our best known men and has been accepted by Mr. Beamer. A very choice entertainment will be given.

Trimble's Varieties.

The regular vaudeville entertainment will be given here this evening. The list of artists is a good one.

Kelly & Leon's Minstrels.

This popular minstrel organization appears at Library Hall to-night, Saturday and Monday evenings. It will be the first of the season.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

----The Water Committee meets this evening.

----The Xanthas go to Meadville to-morrow to play the Mutuals.

----The papers in the McKee-O'Dwyer case have been filed and the trial will doubtless soon take place.

----It is reported that a boy named Hone Handy, was drowned at Port Perry landing Saturday evening. He was employed on a dredge boat and fell overboard. It is farther said that his body was recovered after a search of some length.

----The Wheeling Standards have issued a challenge to the Xanthas to play in Wheeling any time after to-day or the same term that the game here was played. The Standards feel rather sore over their defeat, but console themselve with the fact that only five of their regular nine took part in it.

----At the meeting of the Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute, in the Morse school building, corner of Sarah and Twenty-fourth streets, South Side, on Friday evening, Prof. Andrew Burtt and Hon. E. A. Wood discussed the question, "Will the introduction of the public school question into party politics tend to the benefit of the public school system?" Mr. Burtt argued in the affirmative and Dr. Wood in the negative.

----The remains of John Welch, who was drowned near the Point last Wednesday, have not yet been found. We publish the following description of him, in order that his body may be identified should it be washed ashore. He was about twenty years of age, five feet two inches in height, dark complected and hair clipped close. He was dressed in a red flannel shirt, with a plaid undershirt and dark pants, and wore a handkerchief around his neck.

A circus, Montgomery Queen's, passed through the city last night, *en route* for Chicago. On account of the journals becoming hot on three of the box cars, one of them containing the elephant, they had to lay over for several hours at the Union Depot while a transfer to other cars was made of the occupants of the injured cars. Seventeen cars were occupied by the stock and traps. The elephant was so huge that a change in the roof of the car had to be made to accommodate him.

----The Downer and H. B. Miller base ball clubs played at Union Park on Saturday afternoon---their second game---for a purse of $200. The former won by a score of 6 to 2. The game stood up to the eighth inning a tie of 2, and looked as though more than nine innings would have to be played to settle it. The eighth inning may be said to have settled the game, the Downers scoring 3 to the Millers' 0, and the ninth gave the Downers 1, Millers 0. The D.'s have disbanded for the season, with a record to which they point with pride. They have played nine series of games and lost but one of them.

PERSONAL.

***General Frank J. Herron and family arrived in the city yesterday morning.

***John T. Raymond, the actor, passed through the city yesterday, on his way West.

***Mayor McCarthy returned yesterday from Honesdale, where he had been attending the funeral of the late Attorney General Dimmick.

***Louis Keim, Railroad Inspector of the Grand Duchy of Baden, was in Pittsburgh on Saturday, examining as much of our railroad system as centres here.

The New York Water Crackers

Are the finest water crackers in the market Ask your grocer for them.

Young Men, spend your evenings in a profitable manner by attending the night class of Duff's College.

THE EXPOSITION.

The Show on Children's Day.

Over Six Thousand Tickets Sold---A Big Crowd in Attendance---The Sweetmeat War---A Few More of the Attractive Displays.

The weather was again inclement Saturday, boding a poor day for the Exposition, but, instead of a slim attendance, it turned out to be the best day since the opening. Six thousand tickets were sold, and during the afternoon and the early portion of the evening the interior of the building looked lively indeed. The children turned out in full force, and the chatter and smiling faces and looks of wonderment, heard and seen on all sides, gave evidence that they heartily appreciated the sights and sounds. Besides the six thousand single admission tickets, a large number of season tickets were sold.

HEAT AND LIGHT.

The arrangements for heating the building, as mentioned before, are now complete and in good working order, and no matter if the air is chilly outside, inside the Exposition is plenty of warmth. The light is also excellent now. Some 1,300 burners are blazing away, consuming, with the gas stoves that are in use, over 50,000 feet every twenty-four hours.

THE CONFECTIONERY TROUBLE

Another season the managers of the Exposition will go to work with experience, and consequently avoid a number of the vexatious annoyances that their inexperience this year has brought upon them. The latest thing that has caused them to regret hasty action is the trouble about the sale of confectionery. Mr. Baker, a confectioner, made a contract with the managers by the terms of which he was to have the sole right to manufacture and sell candy in the building. A number of other confectioners made entries in the building with the privilege of selling, and have naturally been making good use of the privilege. To this Mr. Baker objected, and complained to the managers, insisting upon holding them to their contract. As the contract was in writing the management could not break it if they had desired to do so, without throwing themselves liable to a law suit with a clear case for the plaintiff. They therefore tried to buy him off---offered to pay for his work done in the building and to pay all expenses, and several other good offers, but the man had the contract and was determined that the committee should stand by their words. Then, of course, the only thing that could be done under the circumstances by the committee was to forbid the sale of candy by any other parties in the building. The confectioners to boars thus deprived of their rights, are of course indignant, but there seems to be no help for them.

POWER HALL

will shortly be one of the most attractive portions of the Exposition. New attractions are still being added and the attachments made to the engines. To-day a number of new machines will be started and the whirr and buzz of rapidly revolving saws, shafts, etc., increased. No visitor should neglect going through this department.

THE ART GALLERY

will receive some very great additions this week. The list of the Chicago pictures has arrived and the pictures themselves will doubtless be here to-day. The cause of the delay in their coming was that the gallery of the Chicago Exposition was kept open three days after the rest of the exhibition had closed. Among the paintings to arrive are three by Bierdstadt, which are, "Mount Adams," price $10,000; "California Spring," price $10,000; and "Mountain Lake," price $2,000. Among others of note are "The Fall of Ajax," Jas. Hamilton; "Off Holyhead," St. George's channel, W. E. Norton; "The Wanderers," Count Henri Meyer; "Sunset," P. Schuber and P. Moran. So it will be seen that the Art Gallery will be an attractive place, indeed.

THE EXPOSITION GUIDE.

The Exposition Guide is out, and will be found quite valuable as a directory for visitors to the great exhibition, as well as to the city. It is well printed, and contains a large amount of information concerning the two cities as well as the Exposition. It is quite profusely illustrated, and its general appearance reflects credit upon the *Herald* Printing Company, by whom it is issued.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION.

The cleanly housewife finds the stand of Messrs. Abdiel McClure & Co., of No. 362 Penn avenue, an especially attractive place. There are a number of household wares represented in the stock displayed, but that which attracts special attention are the specimen's of "Troxel's Pride of the Kitchen" soap, which is really a rare article in that line. It is very superior to common soap for polishing. It can be used on the finest silverware, copper, brass, or tin, and will make a polish without leaving the least scratch on the surface. The ware polished by it shines like a mirror. It can also be used on the finest grained or painted woodwork without injuring the paint but brightening it up and making it look almost as though the painter had just gone over it with his brush. It cleanses more effectually and readily than common soap, and yet is sold at the same price as the ordinary common rosin soap. Samples of what it has done are on exhibition. Every housekeeper should take a cake home with her, and after that she can secure what she may want further af any first class grocery.

SODA WATER

at the Exposition is obtained at the central fountain of Messrs. McClarran & McKenan, near the Floral Department. It is the genuine Simon pure article, and on Saturday the fountain was kept flowing all day long to accommodate the thirsty throngs who knew what a palatable drink was. Messrs. McClarran & McKennan have achieved quite a reputation for the manufacture of soda water, and if a medal was offered for excellence in that direction at the Exposition they would sweep the field.

JAMES RENO'S DISPLAY.

Mr. James Reno, the well-known dealer in builder's supplies and terra cotta work, makes a large display at the Exposition. Among the specialties which he has on exhibition are specimens of the celebrated Vitrified Clay Sewer Pipe. The pipes are made from the clay from Jefferson county, Ohio, and the pipe is claimed to be superior in regard to durability and is fully equal in regard to smooth finish to any other sewer pipe manufactured in the United States. This is a strong claim, but it is backed up by the severe tests to which the pipe has been put. There is also on exhibition at this stand a patent flue lining and hot air pipe, which architects and builders generally endorse as the best in the market. The patent flue lining is ten inches square outside and eight inches in diameter inside. The pipes fit together with a ball bowl and socket, thus leaving no possible chance for fire to communicate to the wood work, and also they are suitable for building flues in chea> houses, kitchens or wash rooms, without using any bricks, and take up but a small amount of room, and at the same time present a neat appearance. Mr. Reno also has on exhibition a full assortment of samples of terra cotta work, in which he deals. He does not indulge in any boasting of his wares, but merely asks that they be tried. All who have tried them heretofore have found his representations to be true to the letter, and they are numbered among his patrons. His stand is a specially entertaining one to builders and contractors.

HARRIS & EWING'S

display was made still further attractive on Saturday by additions to the stock of drugs and chemicals on exhibition. Among the specialties which they have on display is a fine lot of the Lofloden Cod Liver Oil, which has been imported direct from the coast of Norway for this firm. It is the purest cod liver oil in the country, and Messrs. H. & E. make a specialty of it. When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for the individual to imbibe a large or small quantity of oleaginous refreshment of this character, the Lofloden Oil is the oil to take.

Another feature of this stock is the display of "Summer Cordial," that famous medicine which has been adopted as a household remedy in thousands of homes. Other attractions will be noted again.

THE PENDULUM GRATE,

displayed by Mr. W. W. Wallace, of 321 Liberty street, attracts great attention. The ladies especially are interested in this, as the patent seems to furnish them with the great desideratum---a grate which can be made to keep on a clear bright fire and yet does not need to be "raked" out from the front; every grate that is raked from the front is a great vexation to every cleanly housekeeper, because every time it is touched a cloud of fine ashes spreads up over the room, and settles down on the furniture. The pendulum grate avoids all this. It is stirred from underneath, and the fine ashes fall directly into the ash pan and no far back that they cannot fly over the room. The grate is very simple, easily managed, durable and not liable to get out of order. Its merits are easily seen at a glance, and we do not wonder at its popularity.

Mr. Wallace also exhibits some superb marble mantels, of which we have made mention, and to which we shall again refer.

THAT PARLOR MANTEL.

Every visitor to the Exposition considers that parlor in the north side suite of rooms one of the grand features of the exhibition. It is certainly an apartment that recalls very vividly the gorgeous chambers which are so glowingly described in Arabian tales. It is hard to say which is the chief attraction in the parlor, but perhaps that magnificent marble mantel is generally conceded to be the finest thing in the room. This mantel is made of pure Parian marble, and comes directly from the manufactory of Alex. Beggs, Nos. 63, 65 and 67 Anderson street, Allegheny. It is cut and carved in entirely new designs. The carving is very fine, some of the scroll work being very difficult, and the sharp edges of the panels being clearly brought out. The mantel has an appearance of massiveness, combined with lightness and grace in the smaller details, that makes it a remarkable specimen of workmanship. "Look at that mantel" is a frequent expression which one hears while standing in the vicinity of the Parlor. Considering the fact, however, that it came from Beggs' manufactory, it is not surprising that such perfection should characterize it. Beggs never does a thing by half.

THOMAS WIGHTMAN & CO.,

the well known South Side glass manufacturers, display an interesting stock of goods on the south gallery against the wall. Their assortment embraces window glass, fruit jars, vials, and bottles. At each end of their stand is a large cylinder of window glass, just as it was blown, and taken direct from the furnace, without being cut. Each of the cylinders is about seven feet high, and it is especially noticeable because it is of double thickness of glass. Part of the table is then filled up with samples of fruit jars---the "Mason" and the "Cohansey" self-sealing patents being shown. These are filled with fruit, and the display is quite appetizing. There is a large jar containing peaches which were put up over ten years ago, and are yet sound and fresh. The beauty of the "Cohansey" jar is that the glass top comes right down over the fruit, and the juice of the fruit touches nothing but the glass. This is a great advantage which housekeepers will appreciate. Then there are samples of vials, of large and small sizes, and bottles. The bottles are of different colors---green, blue and black---and range in size from the very largest down to a diminutive little customer, not more than an inch long. These are principally used by druggists. The table also contains a model of a "ten pot glass globe lantern." This spectator has the whole business before him, from the glass furnace to all the different articles manufactured---window glass, vials, bottles and jars. The display is so arranged that everything shows on both sides, and it is a very pretty sight. The goods are taken direct from the works or the office, No. 43 Wood street, and give a good idea of the nature and variety of the manufactures of this representative house.

MELLOR & HOENE.

The clear resonant tones of that magnificent "Chickering"---the grand concert---attract the people to this stand, and they have something there to see as well as to hear Skilled performers are constantly in attendance and the spectators not only have an opportunity of inspecting the magnificence of the work on the instruments exhibited, but they have what is of far more importance, an opportunity to hear the music that can be made to roll out from any one of the instruments by proper manipulation. The "Chickering" of course is the attraction in the way of pianos at this stand, but there are others which are very good and which come somewhat cheaper in price. Then there are a number of specimens of the famous Mason & Hamlin organs, which, notwithstanding the sharp rivalry of other manufacturers, have never been excelled. The instruments are there and when played upon speak for themselves.

STEVENSON & FOSTER

have located to the right of the Gazella, on the main floor, where they exhibit a full line of stationery, Blank Books, &c. Their display consists of goods taken from the stock in store at the corner of Wood street and Third avenue. In one show case they exhibit a full set of business books bound in full Russia, with nickel corners, and inlaid in each side with a panel of blue velvet, on which there is a monogram of the firm in gold letters. In the same case also there are several specimens of the various styles of binding used for books for the library. Among these, Turkey morocco binding, with gold lines interwoven, is prominent. As samples of what they can do in the way of binding, these books are superb. On another part of the counter they display a fine lot of counting house books, from the petty cash book up to the ponderous ledgers---being fair samples of their general stock, that which they sell every day. They are stoutly bound, made of good clear paper, and have a surface that can be written upon with any pen.

Another show case contains a pretty assortment of pocket cutlery, pencil cases, pocket books, bill files, letter files, pocket books of all descriptions, and items in that line. The display of gold pens is a very fine one.

Around at the other side is the stationery department. Here there is everything, from the daintiest, creamiest, most delicate note paper for a lady's *billet doux* to the firm, heavy commercial, paper, for bills or general counting house purposes. On the hand and other materials, paper weights of glass, plain, fancy, flowered, and other designs. A few specimens of the engraving are also shown, which give a good idea of the work.

In another place there are samples of business and visiting cards, of which class of work this firm makes a specialty. The business cards are printed in several colors, and there are some very handsome type used, both in the business and the visiting pasteboards. Another interesting feature of this display is the exhibition made of large posters, printed in various colors. These posters show the variety and range of work put out by Messrs. Stevenson & Foster.

The goods are all well arranged for display, and the whole stand makes a handsome appearance. The goods are nicely indige in any boasting, but relies upon the actual work to maintain its reputation. It succeeds the old firm of Haven & Co., which had almost a national fame, and the new firm well maintains this reputation.

MUSIC'S CHARMS.

Whenever there is a lull in the music from the band, then the people gather around the unsurpassed pianos of Mr. S. S. Hamilton, near the Pagoda, to listen to the melody from a couple of instruments that vie with the band in the volume of tone produced. These instruments are the Decker pianos in a very handsome case in one very large and splendid grand square concert piano, made in the usual style. It is a magnificent instrument in appearance, and in musical power does not belie its appearance. The other piano is one very right, which is one of the most unique specimens of workmanship ever put out from a piano manufactory. It is made of ebony---the same material as the black keys, and is cut and carved in many chaste designs. An interleaving of gold through the carved work relieves what might otherwise be a monotony of black, and gives to the upright a rare richness of finish. The piano would attract attention and commend admiration among a thousand of all makes.

It is said, however, the external appearance of these pianos which engage so much attention, but the greatest pleasure of the crowds is manifested when they are played upon. The tone is acknowledged to be remarkable. It is full, round, rich, deep and clear as a bell. The difference between this and even some first-class pianos in reputation can be observed in an instant by the moment the first note is struck. There is a brilliancy of tone and a clear resonance that at once stamps it as a rare specimen of piano manufacture. The upright piano is characterized by the same qualities of tone ---thus dissipating the idea that an upright cannot be made just as good as a horizontal. These Decker pianos, of which Mr. Hamilton has several specimens on exhibition, speak for themselves, and are a real delight to our friends is, to make sure and hear one of them, when the Exposition is visited.

MERTS & RIDDLE.

In the carriage department Messrs. Merts & Riddle, of Ravenna, Ohio, make a magnificent display. They have altogether five vehicles on exhibition, and finer specimens of the most fashionable workmanship were not seen in this section of country. The first is a coupee. It is calculated for two adults, but is large and roomy, and could very easily accommodate three persons. Outside it glistens like a mirror. Inside it is upholstered with rich satin cloth, with a spring at the back, making it almost as soft as down. At the side of the seat there is a mirror set in the panel, and on the other side a "toilet set." Here are also small packages that it is not desirable to carry in the hand. There is also a small case for cards set in the door. The front is oval filled with glass at the top; the boot guard is cushined a little seat or shelf can be let down to accommodate a child. There is also a bell handle in the front, and by a turn of it the attention of the driver outside is attracted. The whole is finished in the most complete, and a remarkably fine specimen of that kind of work. Next to the coupee is a "Landeau," or carriage, with the top parting in the center, and the sides on springs like a buggy, so that they can be used either as a close, or an open carriage. It is cushioned also, and lined with blue broadcloth, and the body is set on "C" springs. Back of the Landeau is a carriage known as the "Berlin coach." It is finished in the same style of cloth, and furnished somewhat like the rest, and its body is set on "C" springs, but has one distinguishing peculiarity. The sides are made in panels which can be removed at pleasure, if such a thing is desired. These panels are kept in. If to be used in summer, they are taken out, leaving it an open carrige. Curtains always go with it also, for use in summer in case a sudden rain should come up. It is the most complete vehicle of the kind we have ever seen, and is a suggestion commentary upon the ingenuity which is put to the test in devising means for the comfort of those who can afford to ride in their coaches. The coach is vained at $1,300, the Landeau at $1,400 and Coupee at $1,000.

The other two vehicles exhibited by Messrs. Merts & Riddle are two hearses, one for adults and one for children. The latter is all white, but otherwise is somewhat similar to the larger one. The hearse for adult funerals is a superb specimen of workmanship. The wood work is black and all as highly polished as a mirror. In each side there is a large French plate glass, oval, bordered with a deep gold stripe running all the way around. This permits of a full view of the interior, and shows the exquisite taste and skill of the workmen. First there are two sets of curtains, one set plain black and the other white satin, with silver fringe. These curtains are hung so that either can be used, and the other drawn up out of sight,---the black being used for very old, and the white for younger persons. Then the rollers upon which the casket is rolled in, and the pins which hold it in place, are all silver. In addition to this, in each side in the centre there is a socket, in which can be placed a bouquet holder, or a Masonic or Odd Fellow's sign, or Catholic cross, according to the character of the person to be buried. The hearse is supplied with the signs and crosses; all these are made of silver. This whole arrangement is something new in this line. Then to give the finish to the hearse the top is surrounded by half a dozen urns covered with funeral palls. The vehicle is really a superb specimen of workmanship and attracts general attention. Notwithstanding the fact that a hearse is not the most attractive object of interest, it is valued at $2,000, and is a sample of the general work turned out by this firm. The whole display made by Messrs. Merts & Riddle is indeed a splendid one, and there is nothing in the Exposition which will repay a more careful inspection. Such a display is no less a credit to the firm than it is to the skill and artistic taste of the workmen from whose hands it came.

STAINED GLASS.

One of the prettiest displays in the whole building is that made by S. S. Marshall & Bro., the young and enterprising firm of No. 62 Cedar avenue, Allegheny. Their specialty is the manufacture of stained and embossed glass, and they have fitted up frames with the several styles they make. Their designs are very chaste and beautiful, as well as original. There are samples for church windows, inside hall doors, transoms, circular windows, &c., running through the whole range of that work. These samples are not "fancy" ones, gotten up especially for the Exposition, but show just what is the general average of their work.

USEFUL ARTICLES.

One of the greatest favors perhaps we can confer upon the many housekeepers who will visit the Exposition is to call their attention to the stock of house furnishing goods displayed by Messrs. Fleming, Agnew & Co., of Third avenue. This firm has secured the northwest corner, main floor against the wall, and has fitted the space allotted them with the goods they manufacture. There is absolutely everything here that is known in the house furnishing trade, and many a perplexed housekeeper, who is vexed with her work because she has not the necessary appliances for doing it well, will find just the little knick knacks and conveniences she needs in this assortment. We hope our lady friends will bear this in mind and profit by the information we have given.

D. & F. S. WELTY.

Among the goods shown by this popular carpet house is a fine lace curtain, which is hung up and looped in graceful folds over a part of their rich display against the dining hall wall. They also exhibit samples of stair rods, in the latest and most beautiful patterns. Their assortment of rugs cannot be surpassed for richness and elegance of colors and design. These goods are taken directly from their store, Nos. 115 and 117 Federal street, Allegheny, and show what kind of a stock they always keep on hand.

HALF A CENTURY.

Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the American Tract Society---Its Celebration Last Night in the First Presbyterian Church---Speeches of Rev. Dr. Stevenson and Mr. Simmons.

The fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the American Tract Society, an organization now known in all quarters of the globe, and whose work in behalf of Christianity is far beyond computation, was celebrated last night in the First Presbyterian church, on Wood street, near Sixth avenue. All the world has heard of the American Tract Society, but the number who understand how vast the scope of its operations is, is comparatively limited. For that reason the addresses made last night throwing out a few hints---the time occupied by the speakers did not permit them to do much more than hint---of how and why the Society operates received undivided attention, and the deep earnestness and vigor displayed by the speakers made a profound impression. The audience filled the entire first floor of the church and in the galleries was a fair sprinkling of auditors. Hon. J. K. Moorhead presided, and in addition to him in the pulpit were occupied by Rev. Dr. Stevenson, of New York, Mr. H. E. Simmons, of the same place, Rev. Mr. Rossetor, Rev. S. R. Frazier, paster of the Third U. P. church, and Rev. S. E. Scovel, pastor of the church in which the meeting was held.

DR. STEVENSON'S REMARKS.

At the conclusion of the preliminary devotional exercises, Mr. Moorhead introduced Dr. Stevenson, and announced him as the Recording Secretary of the Society. The gentleman has entered the winter of life. His form is erect and commanding, tall and straight, but his hair and whiskers are thin and white. He is an easy, graceful talker, and his remarks were chiefly of a statistical character, but then what he said was very interesting and entertaining, and his figures represented so much of benefit to the human race that we almost feel sure the audience was sorry to see him take his seat. He said that he would not attempt to give the past fifty years' history of the American Tract Society, because it would be impossible for him to do so in the time he was to occupy the floor. He could only deal in generalities, and present such of the larger events as thought he did not doubt but that in the Divine mind some of the lesser results were of far more value and importance. The speaker said that the catalogue of the Society comprises 1,200 different publications, of which 1,200 are volumes. They range in size from the large family Bible to the little *Leaflet* and *Dew Drop*, and each publication teaches but the simple truths of Scripture. There are also twenty-six languages in which and the globe of any importance in which some of the documents of the Society have not been printed. Since its organization new fields of labor have opened up one after the other to the workers felt obliged to go in and occupy them.

WHERE IT OPERATES.

Its theater of operations is outside the churches, among those who seldom or never attend divine service, and who are consequently in a measure beyond the reach of the ministry. Its object to send the gospel to the hearts of those who will not come to the gospel. The Society works through numerous channels in order that this may be accomplished. It sends its tracts in every direction where there is any possibility of doing good, particularly among those who, either from necessity or choice, absent themselves from church. Its agents labor chiefly among the poor and lowly, and the good they have done men and women in their humble walks and paths and pointing out to them brighter futures is as incalculable as it is inestimable. There is not a ship of any character leaves the port of New York, said Dr. Stevenson, that does not carry with it a package of tracts for distribution. In case that ship is to return with one thousand or twelve hundred emigrants two packages are placed on board, one of which is not to be opened until the vessel is homeward bound. The tracts are printed in the same language the emigrants speak and when placed in their hands while on the voyage to a new and strange land it not only tells them of the riches of salvation, but serves also as a sort of an introduction to the country they are seeking. Over thirty years ago a few tracts were printed in Spanish, for the benefit of the emigrants from Spain. It was not many years afterward that Mexico and other South American countries were opened up and the demand for tracts in the Spanish language increased. Thus the Society had builded better and wiser than it thought, because the hand of Providence was guiding it.

THE COLPORTAGE FEATURE.

The speaker referred frequently to the colportage feature of the Society, which is known as the Union Missionary Colportage, and said it was the most important branch of their work. In addition to giving to our friends is, to make sure and hear one of them, when the Exposition is visited. personal visits have been made by the colporteurs since the organization of the Society. During the past year 210 colporteurs, including 42 students from 17 colleges and theological seminaries, labored in 33 States and territories, and in the different British provinces. They held or addressed 6,491 religious meetings; made 170,848 family visits; conversed on personal religion or prayed with 120,171 families; found 25,934 Protestant families who had neglected family worship; found 5,717 families living in the habitual neglect of attending a regularly preaching; 7,578 families of Roman Catholics; 12,500 families destitute of all religious books except the Bible, and 6,697 Protestant families without the word of God.

The speaker then briefly and necessarily incomplete synopsis of Dr. Stevenson's remarks. We must not forget to repeat, however, a statement of his to the effect that he had been informed that some of their publications were used as text books eighteen hundred miles up the Amazon river.

INCIDENTS OF WORK.

The second address was made by Mr. H. E. Simmons, and it was devoted chiefly to a relation of incidents that had come under the personal observation of the speaker during the work of the Society, and of others that had been told him, all demonstrating the importance of the work entrusted to the colporteurs, and the vast good they are accomplishing. Mr. Simmons is a fluent speaker, and possesses a smooth, magnetic voice. The fascination of his stories was such as to command the attention of every mind in the church, and for forty minutes a pin could be heard to fall. If the speaker's voice, a person in the ante-room could not have told there was a living soul in the house. One of his incidents was of how a colporteur had been turned out of seven houses, one after another. He was finally directed to a place where he was told that he could procure accommodations for the night. He plodded on until he arrived there, but when the master of the house learned his calling, he declined to allow him to remain. Entreaty proved unavailing, and a promise not to talk to the man about his soul was equally as ineffectual. Finally the colporteur asked permission to pray before he left the dwelling.

"Yes," said the man, "ye can pray ef ye think it'll do ye any good."

The colporteur knelt and prayed. When through he gathered up his heavy package of books and started to leave. But he had made an impression.

"Hold on," said the obdurate host of a few moments before. "I guess ye kin stay all night."

The colporteur not only remained until morning, but he prayed that night with the family and talked to them about the salvation of their souls. After breakfast he proffered to pay for his night's lodging and his food. The man refused to take it.

"Put yer money back," he said. "Any man that can talk to God like ye did last night don't pay me any money."

Of the above character was the burden of Mr. Simmon's address, and wonderfully interesting and often very affecting it was, too. He spoke for half an hour, and his effectiveness was manifest in the many attempts on the part of his listeners to choke back a rising in the throat, or repress an overflow of the salt water tide in the eyes.

He was followed by Revs. Frazier and Scovel. The remarks of the former were of general character, and the latter referred to the fact that the Rev. Mr. Rossetor would likely visit some of his congregation in behalf of the Society, and asked that they be prepared to see him. After singing the Coronation Hymn the congregation was dismissed.

You Get Ten Per cent. Extra

Cash discount at McFadden's (53 Fifth avenue) great clearance sale of elegant Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Silverware. Positive bargains, with a view to the possible winding up of the whole business by January 1st.

Steamship Arrivals Saturday.

Dispatches received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Great Western, at Bristol; steamer Dorian, at New York.

Many Are Taking Advantage

Of the great bargains offered and the extra ten per cent. cash discount at McFadden's clearance sale of choice Watches, Jewelry and Silverware, 53 Fifth avenue.

IRON AND STEEL.

The Production During 1874.

The statistical report of Mr. James M. Swank, Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association, containing detailed statistics to January 1, 1875, presented to the members on the 1st inst., has just been issued. It contains much valuable information in regard to the important industries of which it treats, and we make some interesting extracts:

Production of Pig Iron in the United States in 1874.

The American Iron and Steel Association has received from the producers and from its correspondents full statistics of the production of pig iron in the United States in 1874. The total production was 2,689,413 net tons, against 2,868,278 net tons in 1873, and 2,854,558 net tons in 1872, showing a decrease of 178,865 tons as compared with 1873, and 165,145 tons as compared with 1872. Notwithstanding the decrease, the production in 1874 was much larger than has been generally estimated---much larger even than partial returns made to the Association at the close of 1874 indicated.

The quantity of pig iron of all kinds which was on hand and unsold at the close of 1874 in the hands of makers or their agents was 705,784 net tons. The quantity which was held by speculative parties, or was in the hands of creditors, or in the hands of consumers, was undoubtedly large; so that, at the close of 1874, the total quantity of pig iron in the country, exclusive of the small stocks of foreign iron, may be safely estimated at 1,000,000 tons. If the country were prosperous; if the demand for iron were equal to the average demand of the past ten years; and if old rails could not be used as a substitute for pig iron, this quantity of pig iron would not have been too large to have in stock at the beginning of this year. But as these favorable conditions did not exist, it is plain that we commenced the year 1875 with far too much pig iron for the good of the trade. Prices could not be expected to improve under such circumstances, and we now see why they have not improved. Although more furnaces have blown out since the 1st of January than have been blown in the quantity of iron that has been made since then, joined to the 1,000,000 tons then on hand, has been entirely too large to exercise any other than a depressing effect on the market.

On the 1st of February, 1875, of 701 completed furnace stacks in the country, there were in blast 303 stacks, and out of blast 398 stacks. Sixty-two furnaces had been blown out in January. These figures indicate the lowest degree of depression reached since the panic up to that date. Since February 1st the number of furnaces out of blast has been slightly increased.

The number of new furnaces completed in 1874 was 38, against 50 in 1873 and 41 in 1872. The astonishing number of 46 stacks is reported as being in course of erection in 1875, while other new furnaces are projected.

The following States made more iron in 1874 than in 1873: Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Texas, West Virginia, Tennessee, Ohio and Michigan. The following States made less iron in 1874 than in 1873: Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North Carolina, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Missouri. The district showing the greatest increase during 1874 was the Miscellaneous bituminous coal and coke district of Ohio. The district showing the greatest decrease during 1874 was the Lehigh anthracite district of Pennsylvania.

Utah Territory made her first pig iron in 1874---200 tons of charcoal. After a long rest, Oregon, with one furnace, made 2,500 tons of charcoal iron in 1874. Texas made 1,012 tons of charcoal iron in 1874. South Carolina, with eight furnaces, and Minnesota, with one furnace, made no iron in that year.

The production of charcoal pig iron in 1874 was within 1,903 net tons of that of 1873, being 572,817 net tons in 1874 against 574,720 tons in 1873.

The total imports of pig iron into the United States in 1874 were 91,955 net tons against 154,708 net tons in 1873, 295,967 net tons in 1872 and 245,535 net tons in 1871.

The total exports of pig iron from the United States to all countries in 1874 were 16,039 net tons, against 10,103 net tons in 1873 and 1,477 in 1872.

Production of Rolled Iron.

The total production of all rolled iron in 1874, Bessemer steel rails included, was 1,839,560 net tons, against 1,966,445 tons in 1873, a decrease of only 126,885 tons. This decrease was all in rails. Of the total product of the rolling mills in 1874, 1,110,147 tons were rolled iron other than rails, against 1,076,368 tons in 1873, an increase of 33,779 tons. The number of tons of nail plate consumed in 1874 was 245,609 net tons, against 201,285 tons in 1873, an increase of 44,374 tons. The increase of 36,779 tons in the aggregate product of rolled iron other than rails in 1874 was therefore wholly in the department of cut nails and spikes. The total number of kegs of cut nails and spikes produced in 1874 was 4,912,180, against 4,024,704 in 1873.

Production of Rails.

The total production of rails of all kinds in the United States in 1874 was 29,413 net tons, against 890,077 tons in 1873, 1,000,000 tons in 1872, and 775,733 tons in 1871.

Nineteen States and Territories made rails in 1874, against 18 States in 1873, Kansas having entered the list of rail-making States on the 26th of May, 1874, when the Topeka Rolling Mill was put in operation. This mill is now rolling rails at the rate of 30,000 tons per year. The Decatur Rolling Mill was put in operation. This mill is now rolling rails at the r